

The
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 907.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, the 31st of March, a PUBLIC SOIREE, in connection with the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL, will be held at MYDDLETON HALL, ISLINGTON.

Further particulars will be announced next week.

OPENING OF
TOLMERS-SQUARE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

The above Place of Worship will be Opened (D.V.) and Dedicated to the Worship of Almighty God, on TUESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1863, when

TWO SERMONS

will be Preached, that in the Morning by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN (Of Westminster);

That in the Evening by the

Rev. ENOCH MELLOR, M.A. (Of Liverpool).

Morning Service, Twelve o'clock; Evening Service, Seven o'clock.

A Cold Collation (including Tea), at LAWSON'S ROOMS, Gower-street North, at Three o'clock p.m. Tickets, 3s. each, may be had at the doors.

On SUNDAY, APRIL 5th,

Rev. JOHN GUTHRIE, M.A.

(Pastor of the Church), will Preach in the Morning;

Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS

(Of Regent's Park Chapel), in the Afternoon; and the

Rev. JOHN GRAHAM

(Of Craven Chapel), in the Evening.

Morning Service at Eleven; Afternoon at Three; and

Evening at Seven.

On THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9th,

Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A.,

will Preach. Service at Seven o'clock.

On SUNDAY, APRIL 12th,

Rev. JAMES SPENCE, D.D.

(Of the Poultry Chapel), will Preach in the Morning;

Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.

(Of Surrey Chapel), in the Afternoon; and

Rev. JOHN GUTHRIE, M.A.,

in the Evening.

Morning Service, Eleven; Afternoon, Two; and Evening, Seven o'clock.

Collections will be made at the close of each Service in aid of the Building Fund.

MORNINGTON CHURCH, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

On SUNDAY MORNING next, the Rev. THOS. T. LYNCH will Preach on "The Relations of Nonconformity and Catholicity." Service at Eleven. A Collection will be afterwards made in aid of the Building Fund.

And on the following WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, to receive the Final Report of the Building Committee. To commence at Seven.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the OPENING
of MILE-END NEW TOWN CHAPEL.

A SPECIAL SERVICE will be held (D.V.) on TUESDAY, March 24, in the above Chapel.

The Scriptures will be read by the Rev. J. KENNEDY, M.A. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. E. MANNERING, the Sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. STOUTON, and the concluding Prayer and Benediction by the Rev. W. DORLING.

The Service will commence at Seven o'clock.

Tea will be provided in the School-houses.

The Rev. W. Tyler gratefully acknowledges the kind assistance which has been given towards the purchase of the Freehold, and the Rebuilding of the Chapel, &c., and respectfully solicits Contributions to pay off the Purchase-money of the Freehold. 1,500*l.* are still required.

2, Trafalgar-place East, Hackney-road, N.E.

SILVER-STREET SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Connected with Falcon-square Chapel, City.

ANNUAL SERMONS, on behalf of the above Schools, will be PREACHED at FALCON-SQUARE CHAPEL on SUNDAY 22nd March.

Morning, by the Rev. JOHN SIDNEY HALL. Subject:—"Where to Cast in the Salt."

Evening, by the Rev. THOMAS JONES, of Bedford Chapel, Camden-town.

Times of Services.—Morning, Quarter to Eleven; Evening, Half-past Six.

Collections after each Service in aid of the Schools.

POLYTECHNIC.—"Burning to Death, and Saving from Death." New Lecture by Professor Pepper, on Friday morning and evening, at half-past 1 and 7.15. This lecture will be preceded by the Gho-s Scenes from the "Strange Lecture." N.B.—The "Spectre Drama," Thursday Friday, and Saturday, at half-past 1 and 7.15. Ye Faery Rousante of Cinderella—Know ye well that a certain jongleur (or minstrel) light Lionel Brough, by much prying into ye legends, hath come ryghte clerkly to know ye hystorie of Ye Faery Mayde, Cinderella, and that he will relate ye same untoe all comers, at ye Polytechnic, each day, at 4 by ye dial after noon tide, and ye hour of 9 after curfew.

P S A L M S and H Y M N S

TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF BAPTIST MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES.

Applicants for grants from the Profits arising from the Sale of the Psalms and Hymns are requested to write for the usual form of application to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Tresidder, 1, Chatham-place, Walworth-road, S.

A Well-Established FANCY STATIONERY BUSINESS, in a most important Neighbourhood, to be DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the ill health of the Proprietor. The Stock is good and Rent moderate.

Apply, between twelve and four, at 10, Gisleb-terrace, Lower-road, Islington.

TO CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS and OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a large UNFINISHED BUILDING, erected specially for a Place of Worship, with Schools attached, on an improved plan, calculated to hold 1,000 persons, centrally situated in a populous and fast-increasing district in Birmingham, between the Moseley and Pershore Roads, where a place of worship is much wanted. From 400*l.* to 500*l.* will be required to complete the exterior and internal fittings. There is spare land sufficient to erect a residence. The purchase-money may be paid at periods to suit the purchasers.

Apply, by letter, to R. M. and Co., Post-office, Birmingham.

NOTTINGHAM-ROAD, DERBY.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Messrs. NEWBOLD and OLIVER beg to announce that they have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION at the ROYAL HOTEL, in DERBY, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of April, 1863, at 6 o'clock in the evening, subject to conditions of sale to be then produced, all that extensive pile of Buildings, substantially erected in the Gothic style from designs by Joseph Hanson, Esq., the eminent architect, and called the *Consent*, having an important frontage to the Nottingham-road of 300 feet, situate within a few hundred yards of the Market Place, and contiguous to the Midland Railway Station and the Derby Canal, and which will be vacant immediately, as the inmates are going to occupy premises near the Catholic Church. The Property comprises a range of lofty and extensive Buildings, and includes Porter's Lodge, Vestry Chapel 45 feet by 20 feet, with Gallery, School-room 25 feet by 58 feet, upper do. 25½ feet by 71 feet, House, with dining-room 17½ feet by 44 feet, numerous reception and sitting-rooms, a large number of excellent bed-rooms, bath-rooms, capital kitchens, bakehouse, fitted with cooking-stove and oven, brew and wash-houses, spacious cellaring, and other suitable offices. This very important property includes several court-yards, is well-adapted for a college or training-school, or at a small outlay might be converted into distinct dwelling-houses, or used for manufacturing or business purposes, the whole occupying an area of about 3,000 square yards. The premises are well supplied with water, having been fitted at great expense with cisterns, heating apparatus, hot and cold water pipes, lavatories, closets, and every other convenience.

For particulars, and to view the premises, apply to the auctioneers, at their Offices in Derby; Mr. Charles Cockayne, St. Mary's, Bridge-gate, Derby; and S. R. Bardoulson, Esq., Solicitor, No. 4, Jeffreys-square, St. Mary-axe, London, E.C.

NONCONFORMIST PAPERS WANTED.

1844	..	..	..	March 21, November 27.
1848	..	..	..	March 29, June 14.
1851	..	..	..	February 12.
1861	..	..	..	August 14.

Apply to B. Hillyard, Matlock, Derbyshire.
N.B. Many Numbers from 1841 to 1862 for Sale.

SUPERIOR GOVERNESS.—A RE-

ENGAGEMENT is desired for a LADY (a Dissenter) aged Twenty-three. Attainments, Sound English, Fluent French, Drawing, with first-class Music and Singing, studied under the best masters. Salary, 40*l.*

Address, Mrs. Wilson, General Educational Agent, 42, Berners-street, W.

DESIRABLE GOVERNESS.—A

RE-ENGAGEMENT is required for a LADY of Nice Manners and Appearance (a Dissenter), aged Twenty-nine. Attainments, English thoroughly, French, with first-class Music. Excellent References. Salary, 80*l.*

Address, Mrs. Wilson, General Educational Agent, 42, Berners-street, W.

TO GOVERNESSES.—WANTED, in a Dis-

sent's Family, a GOVERNESS, to instruct and take charge of Children under twelve years of age. She must be domesticated, intelligent, and of an obliging disposition. Required to be a good English scholar, and to teach Music and French. No letters will be replied to but such as are deemed suitable, and those containing full particulars as to acquirements, salary, &c.

Address, "Mater," Post-office, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

THE ADVERTISER wishes to meet with an

ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION to a LADY. Would not object to make herself useful in any capacity not menial. Respectable Reference can be given.

Address: M. J. M., care of Mr. William Orr, 115, Crown-street, Liverpool.

A TRAINED, CERTIFICATED MASTER,

of Ten Years' Experience, will be open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT in May, in either a Government or Voluntary School. Married. Age, Thirty-three. Member of Congregational Church Eighteen Years. Teetotaler. Geological Certificate. Drawing. Brass Band.

Address, "Teacher," 33, Queen's-road, Clifton, Bristol.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION in a PREPARATORY BOYS' SCHOOL.

Address, C. C., Mr. Goodier's, Well-street, Hackney, N.E.

TO BRITISH SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—

A Trained BRITISH TEACHER, of Ten years' experience as Master, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. First-rate testimonials as to ability, &c.

Address, "Alpha," 4, Park-place, New Brompton, Chatham, Kent.

TO STATIONERS, &c.—The Friends of a

YOUTH in his Sixteenth year, are anxious to obtain a SITUATION for him in a Christian Family (Dissenter's). Would give a portion of his time and a small Premium if advantages for obtaining a knowledge of the business could be secured. London objects to.

Direct, stating full particulars, Alpha, 24, Upton-place, near Stratford, Essex.

J. and R. D. BRICE, Drapers, Northampton,

Require at once a good COUNTER-HAND. Also an apt, well educated YOUTH as APPRENTICE.

TO DRAPERS or DRAPERS and GROCERS.

—WANTED immediately a YOUTH as IMPROVER, or a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, of strict integrity and business-like habits. Will be required to conform to the rules of a Christian family.

Apply to J. P. Gibberd, Redworth, Warwickshire.

WANTED, in the GENERAL DRAPERY

TRADE, a PUSHING YOUNG MAN as ASSISTANT. Good reference indispensable.

Apply, William Home, Shrewsbury.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, immediately, an intelligent and well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the DRAPERY BUSINESS. Must write a good hand. Expected to conform to the rules of a Dissenting Family.

Apply, Joseph Smith, London House, Stamford.

TO WOOLLEN DRAPERS.—WANTED,

by a YOUNG MAN (aged twenty-one), a SITUATION in a good House of Business in the above Branch. Good References.

Address, A. D., 36, Leighton-grove, Kentish town, London.

IN an Old-established Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY BUSINESS, an APPRENTICE WANTED.

Apply to T. G. Goward, Jun., Market Harborough.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MER-

CHANTS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced in both Branches, a SITUATION. Used to both town and country trade. Two years' good references.

Address, J. C., 35, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, London.

WANTED, immediately, a good GENERAL

SERVANT. She must be particularly clean, and fond of children. Wages liberal if a suitable person is found.

Address to, S. S., Nonconformist-office, 18, Bowyer-street, Fleet-street.

STAMFORD-HILL SCHOOL,

LONDON, N.

Principal.—Mr. GEORGE TODD, B.A.

The Course of Study is arranged for the University Local Examinations, at which some Pupils from the School have just taken honours.

Terms, Forty Guinea.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL,

ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

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Terms, 24*l.* per annum (inclusive), with Sea-bathing.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT at Forest-hill, Sydenham, conducted by Misses E. and F. SOUTHGATE.

PARENTS who require for their SONS a

SOUND, COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, with or without French, Piano, and Latin, are respectfully requested to apply to Mr. GEO. VERNEY, of CRANFORD HALL SCHOOL, near Hounslow, Middlesex. The premises are first-class. Food and conveniences of the best description. Terms moderate. References in town and country.

The SCHOOL RE-OPENED JANUARY 21, 1863.

HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME,

near OXFORD.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH.

Assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare Youths for Commercial pursuits; and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's effort in Thame for twenty years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1861 were Pupils from this school, and attention is requested to the specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace.

* References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev. I. Duxsey, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury, and Parents in all the midland counties.

Terms low and inclusive. Prospectus, with sketch of Premises, on application.



WEST of ENGLAND HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, LIMPLEY STOKE, near BATH.

A Station on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, Six Miles from Bath, and Three from Bradford, Wilts.

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The locality is famed for its beauty and salubrity. Water pure and abundant.

There are private pleasure-grounds, and a covered space for exercise.

The Treatment is practised in its moderated forms.

Domestic comforts are realised under the superintendence of an Experienced Matron.

Terms: Two Guineas per week. No extra Fee.

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CHAS. JUPE and SON, Proprietors.

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Rev. A. Clark, Stockport. Rev. J. G. Rogers, Ashton.
Rev. W. H. Davison, Bolton. Mr. W. Armitage, Manchester.
Rev. James Gwyther, Manchester. Mr. B. Kelsall, Rochdale.
Rev. J. B. Lister, Blackburn. C. Potter, Esq., Manchester.
Rev. J. B. Lister, Blackburn. Mr. N. B. Sutcliffe, Ashton.
TREASURER—Mr. Henry Lee, Mosley-street, Manchester.
SECRETARIES.
Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham. | Rev. William Roaf, Wigan.

Contributions received during the week ending March 16, 1863:

	£	s.	d.
Allerton, Rev. J. M. Calvert	1	17	6
Editor of the "Christian World"	6	1	4
Dublin, Rev. W. Urwick, D.D., monthly	5	0	0
Manchester, Longsight Chapel, Rev. W. Smith	5	18	8
Redland-park Church, Rev. U. Thomas, fifth contribution	9	17	1
Bristol, Bridge-street Church, Rev. H. J. Roper, sixth contribution	15	0	0
Lewes, Presbyterian School and Congregation, per Mr. Bedford	1	0	0
Wern, Ladies' Working Party at Chapel-street Chapel, per Rev. Jos. Pattison	6	7	8
Wern, Miss Pattison's Young Ladies	1	6	0

We have received, with much pleasure, one bale of clothing from Rev. R. B. Clarke and Friends, Uxbridge; one ditto from Rev. J. Thompson, Tregoney, Cornwall; and one ditto Anonymous.

All communications to be addressed, Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., Chairman and Treasurer.

James Alexander, Esq. Henry Mason, Esq.
Mr. Alderman Abbas. William Nathan, Esq.
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Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. Henry Wright, Esq.

Henry Lee, Esq., and Rev. J. G. Rogers, Representatives of the Manchester Central Congregational Committee.

Mr. T. C. TURBERVILLE, } Hon. Secs.
Mr. T. T. CURWEN, }
Mr. THOMAS SCRUTTON, Jun., }

The object of this Committee is to stimulate the Congregational Churches to systematic effort and weekly collections on behalf of the distressed Lancashire Operatives, and especially for the suffering members of Congregational Churches. They do not undertake to distribute any funds; they simply forward such moneys as may be entrusted to their care to the destination indicated by the donors.

All communications and remittances to be addressed to Samuel Morley, Esq., Chairman of the London Congregational Relief Committee, 18, Wood-street, London, E.C. Post-office Orders to be made payable at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The following amounts have been forwarded by the London Congregational Committee to the Congregational Committee at Manchester:—

	£	s.	d.
Clifton Congregational Church, Peckham, per Rev. U. Nimmo, second contribution	19	6	8
Proceeds of a Lecture on Music delivered in the School-room of Craven Chapel, per Wm. James, Esq.	10	14	7
Wood-green Congregational Church, weekly offerings, collected by Mrs. Tapper	2	11	0
Congregational Church, Leytonstone, Essex, per Rev. J. K. De Verdon	5	17	2
Congregational Church, Wareham, Dorset, per C. Selby, Esq., two weeks' collection	3	7	0
Bishopsgate Chapel, per Rev. E. Manning, second remittance	20	0	0
Barrington, Cambs., per Rev. Thos. Booker, sacramental collection	0	13	0
Craven Hill Chapel, Baywater, per Rev. A. McMillan, second remittance	50	0	0
Milborne Port, near Sherborne, Dorsetshire, per Rev. E. H. Perkins	4	0	0
Bromley, Kent, per Rev. E. Bolton, sacramental collections, surplus weekly offerings	6	7	6
Bethnal-green-road Chapel, per Rev. Wm. Dorling	20	0	0
Union Chapel, Islington, weekly contributions	66	15	8
Mr. Grey's Establishment, one month	0	11	4
Workmen, Highbury Brewery, per Rev. H. Allon	1	6	0
	211	9	8

MONEY, in Sums from £100 to £5,000, READY to be ADVANCED by the PERPETUAL INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY, upon the Security of Houses and Lands. The amount advanced since 1851 exceeds Four Hundred Thousand Pounds.

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MONEY LENT (privately and confidentially) on the Borrowers' own Security. Forms of application and full particulars sent by post for four stamps and stamped directed envelope.

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MONEY to any amount, in large or small sums, to be advanced upon personal security accompanied with a life policy or by a bill of sale, implements of trade, machinery, post-obit bonds, or upon the personal security of noblemen, gentlemen, clergymen, and others, or upon farming stock.

Apply, personally or by letter, to Messrs. Jay and Co., 6, Byrom-street, Chancery-lane, London.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD

TRADE MARK,

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD, Package.

The Jurors of the International Exhibition, 1862, have—after a careful examination, chemically and microscopically, as well as by the test of flavour—awarded to J. & J. COLMAN

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR MUSTARD,

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

RETAILED BY ALL GROCERS, &c. WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

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COALS, 24s., Best Coals.—E. & W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road, E.C.
Seconds 23s. | Silkstone 20s.
Other descriptions supplied.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 23s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkstone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.
B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 23s. per ton: Hartlepool, 22s.; Tanfield, for Smith's, 18s.; best small, 12s. Inland, by Railway:—Silkstone, 1st class, 21s.; second-class, 20s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 16s. 6d. Coke, 14s. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingland.

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This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, 18s. per gallon (introduced by us in 1851), is peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per dozen; or in a case for the country, 30s., railway carriage paid. No agents, and to be obtained only of HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C., and 30, Regent-street, S.W. Established 1829. Prices current free on application.

QUININE.—Dr. HASSALL'S REPORT on WATERS' PREPARATION OF QUININE (so well known as "Waters' Quinine Wine") testifies to its value. Full list of testimonials forwarded by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others, at 30s. a dozen.

Wholesale Agents—E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

MARSHALL'S HUNGARIAN EAU-DE-VIE.

The unprecedented success attending the importation of this very superior Brandy having induced the advertisement of articles similarly designated, the public is requested to see that each bottle is capped and labelled, and cork branded, "J. G. Marshall," obtainable (Pale or Brown) 3s. 8d. each, of most Retailers throughout the kingdom; or One Dozen Cases for 42s., at the Depot, 114, Aldersgate-street, City. Railway carriage paid.

Terms, Cash. Cheques to be crossed London and County Bank, and P. O. Orders payable at St. Martin's-le-Grand. "75, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, "21st October, 1862.

"I have subjected to chemical analysis samples of 'Hungarian Brandy,' received from Mr. J. G. Marshall, of Aldersgate-street.

"I find them to be of very superior quality, possessing the bouquet and flavour characterising the finest description of brandy.

"ARTHUR HILL HASKELL, M.D., "Author of the 'Reports of the "Lancet" Sanitary Commission on Food, "Adulterations Detected," &c., &c., &c." "15, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, "October 24, 1862.

"I have carefully analysed dock samples (pale and brown) of Mr. J. G. Marshall's 'Hungarian Brandy.' They are perfectly free from those injurious admixtures incident to many foreign brandies, and, in delicacy and character, closely assimilate to the best Cognac. "J. THOMAS WAT, F.C.S., "Late Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England."

THE FAIRY BOUQUET; THE OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BOUQUET.

These popular and celebrated Perfumes are not genuine unless they have the names and address of the Original and only makers on each bottle.

METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO., 130s and 131, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W. In bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., 5s., and upwards.

METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh Brushes, genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of brush and comb and perfumery for the toilet. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box. 130s and 131, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

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For the superiority of the

GLENFIELD STARCH.

TRADE MARK.



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PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

To FAMILIES.—Cheap qualities are often charged extra price, and substituted or recommended for Brown and Polson's. Fraud would be discouraged by all other kinds being returned which are sent instead of the best.

RECIPE FOR INFANTS' FOOD.—To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wineglassful of cold water and a grain of salt, add half a pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes; sweeten to taste; if the infant is being brought up by the hand, this food should then be mixed with milk—not otherwise, as the use of the two different milks would be injurious.

PROTECTION from FIRE.



BRYANT and MAY'S

PATENT

SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND YESUVIANS.

IGNITE ONLY ON THE BOX.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, SOLD in PACKETS by 2,280 AGENTS.

The Chief Commissioner of the Sanitary Report visited the Docks to inspect the PURE TEA imported by HORNIMAN and CO., LONDON, from having on investigation found that many teas in general use are covered by the Chinese with an objectionable powder-colour, which is drank when the tea is made. Horniman's Tea being imported uncoloured, the Chinese cannot pass off brown flavoured sorts; consequently, this Pure Tea is strong, delicious, and wholesome. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 6d. per lb.

A SAFE and EASY WAY to GET MONEY.—Place your Savings in the ALLIANCE NATIONAL LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY. They will thus accumulate at compound interest, and every investment double itself in fourteen years. HARPER TWELVETREES, Chairman. JOHN NOBLE, Jun., Secretary. 11, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 907.]

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

SIR J. TRELAUNY'S AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

THE object of the Affirmations Bill brought into the House of Commons by Sir John Trelawny, and refused a second reading on Wednesday last by a majority of 142 to 96 votes, is to allow children who are supposed to be too young to have, in any practical sense, a religious belief, and adults who profess disbelief either in the existence of a God or in a state of reward and punishment after death, to substitute a simple affirmation for an oath in Courts of Justice, and indeed, in all cases in which oaths are now required by law, within the United Kingdom. We are very far indeed from holding the dogma of Mr. Roebuck, at least in the broad and unconditional way in which he puts it, that belief and unbelief are not acts of volition; and we cannot help fancying that the indignation which that hon. and learned gentleman would feel, and very justly feel, should any influential portion of her Majesty's subjects arrive at a disbelief in the incorruptibility of his motives, would show him the fallacy of his confident assertion. Man cannot, it is true, believe or disbelieve at will, but for most of the convictions he entertains on moral questions, the determination of his will must be charged with the responsibility of colouring his faith to a very considerable extent. But, although we challenge the soundness of the metaphysical dogma upon which Mr. Roebuck based his support of Sir John Trelawny's measure, and are convinced that even the hon. and learned member for Sheffield would shrink from applying it as extensively as consistent logic might fairly demand of him, we believe the Bill itself to have embodied a fair principle, and we regret that its second reading should have been negatived under the auspices of the Attorney-General, whose knowledge of law, we hope, is not to be held as adequately represented by the feebleness of his reasoning.

The Bill, however, as it seems to us, was not very artistically drawn, inasmuch as it included such diverse objects as made it impossible to elicit by means of it a clear, well-defined, and unmistakable verdict on either of the debateable points involved in its provisions. Whether, the admission into our Courts of Justice of evidence on affirmation from persons declaring that they disbelieve a state of reward and punishment beyond the present life, would on the whole further the ends of justice, or would let in with it evils, arising from theological comparisons, or from laxity of practice, greater than the good to be occasionally derived from such testimony, is a question of legal administration upon which we can easily conceive that opinions might range themselves on the affirmative or the negative side, quite irrespectively of any views that might be entertained of the rights and claims of religious liberty. But whether subjects of Her Majesty, not otherwise disqualified, should be ex-

cluded from the House of Commons, and from advantages to be gained from compliance with Customs, and Revenue regulations, on account of their scepticism in religious matters, is a totally distinct question, and one which the consistent friends of religious equality would desire to decide in the negative. Now, it might so happen that some men who objected to the judiciary provisions of the Bill held opinions in favour of those which asserted the doctrine of an equality of rights and *vice versa*. The consequence would be, of course, that the recorded vote on the second reading might fail to express the true state of opinion, the objection to it on the one ground countervailing the approval of it on the other. This want of simplicity in the measure gave its opponents great advantage, and explains, perhaps, the reason which held back a number of absentees.

As to the objections to the measure drawn from considerations affecting the administration of justice, we can hardly trust ourselves to characterise their weakness as they seem to us to deserve. A man is excluded from the witness-box, in cases, too, in which his is the only testimony which can link together the evidence of other witnesses, on the confession, fished out of him it may be, that he has no faith in the ordinarily understood religious sanctions of an oath; and this, not because the law is intent upon punishing his scepticism, but because it presumes that there is no force in his conscience that can be relied upon for compelling him to speak the truth. The Courts admit the testimony of convicts *quantum valet*—and, we suppose, would not refuse the testimony of those of them who might be undergoing the penalty of perjury. Should the sceptic who is summoned as a witness disregard the obligation of adhering to the truth as well as disbelieve the being of a God or a future state, he can, of course, tell a lie and take the oath. So that the present practice amounts to this, in effect—that an unbeliever, in order to qualify himself to tell the truth as a witness, must set out by either pretending or expressing a falsehood; but if he starts with the truth, he is held to have forfeited all title to be thereafter believed. It requires a certain degree of moral integrity as well as of moral courage for a man to make a public profession of disbelief which he is well aware will entail upon him not a few social consequences far from agreeable—but that act disqualifies him as a witness. And the ground on which the Attorney-General justifies the exclusion of such a man from the box is that there is a numerous class of persons who would not scruple to tell a lie in the shape of an affirmation, but who do hesitate to tell one in the shape of an oath. True, we fear; but is this the class who, in order to give themselves a greater latitude for falsehood, would brave at once the voice of their own conscience, such as it is, and the odium of society, by volunteering a feigned profession of infidelity?

At first sight, there would seem to be greater weight in Mr. Henley's objection that the result of Sir John Trelawny's measure would be to introduce into Courts of Justice long theological arguments as to how far the peculiarity of a man's religious belief affects his credibility. But experience does not sustain any such anticipation. Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, may give testimony on simple affirmation, but we never heard of any attempt to weigh the value of their evidence by the speciality of their religious tenets. Mahometans, Buddhists, Hindoos, and Chinese take oaths according to their own customs—but no counsel or judge deems it necessary or becoming to call attention to the difference between Christianity and the religion professed by such witnesses. The intrinsic worth of their evidence is silently estimated by juries, often, no doubt, on very insufficient or fallacious grounds—but, so far as we are aware, no tendency has ever been exhibited by the barrister or the bench to extract the measure of their credibility from the religion they avow.

The other principle embodied in this Bill—

that, namely, of extending equal civil rights to all the subjects of the realm irrespectively of their religious convictions, we need not argue in these columns. We should be ashamed to ask for ourselves what we were unwilling to cede to all others. We look upon the tenets of infidelity with grave disapprobation, and upon the holders of them with sincere pity. But, as citizens, we regard them as equally entitled with ourselves to all the liberties and privileges which the law allows. The measure of the hon. member for Tavistock, therefore, could not but have our good wishes, and although the Liberation Society was in no way responsible for it, we should be surprised if the Bill did not obtain the support of many of its warmest friends. If, in any case, it failed of doing so, we should be disposed to attribute the failure to the complex objects aimed at by its provisions.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

MAY we congratulate our Scottish friends on the signs of awakening from their somewhat prolonged torpor on the Voluntary question? We have read, in the *United Presbyterian Magazine* for this month, an article which it has done us good to read. It is a summons to the Nonconformists of Scotland to originate another Voluntary agitation. The tone of the article is, perhaps, a little too drastic, and its temper rather too scolding, but it contains some home truths which we hope will be thought over at every Scottish fireside. It is a bold and sharp rebuke to the Dissenters of the north for their indifference in relation to the State-Church question. Remembering the glories of their last great campaign, the writer pertinently asks why anyone is now ashamed of having done such great work? We learn that there are persons who seem to think that the decade of controversy preceding 1843 ought not to be referred to. Is this actual truth, or is it a bold exaggeration made for the purpose of bringing the truth more pointedly under discussion? There is no doubt of the somewhat relaxed tone of the Nonconformist bodies in the north; but we should hope that the names of Wardlaw, Brown, Hough, and Young are as greatly honoured and as dearly prized as they were in any of the days of their lifetime. Partly because they have died and seem to have left no successors; partly from the exhaustion of the controversial spirit after the Disruption, partly from the insignificance of the Establishment in Scotland, the agitation against the State-Church system has waned. The writer of the paper in the *United Presbyterian*, while calling for a renewed struggle, assigns other and no doubt equally operative causes:—

Causes did exist which may so far explain, if they do not justify, the apathy into which the Scottish Dissenters fell. The Establishment was weak; the Free Church was doing noble work, which it seemed improper to interrupt by forcing any discussion of abstract principles; we felt ourselves triumphant on the field of argument, and it would have been silly to have continued crowing; and the growth of a most welcome and grateful sentiment in favour of Christian union, made the continuance of controversy distasteful, if not unseemly. But these causes have either ceased to operate, or have greatly lost their force; while other, and, we think, most clamant considerations, demand that the public mind should be again and earnestly directed to the points at issue between the Established and non-established Churches. The Establishment has in a great measure recovered its strength, and, as an Establishment (of course, as a Church, we wish it all success), will root itself more firmly if the people continue blind to its evils, its abuses, and its designs. The Free Church has become a great institution, without, as yet, any distinctly recognised Scriptural basis broad enough permanently to sustain her. She is undeniably drifting towards Voluntaryism; and an enlightened, liberal, and temperate discussion of the principle, would no doubt plant it firmly in the minds of many of her ministers and people, and thus at once secure her continued severance from the State, and establish her hold upon the convictions and consciences, as well as upon the prejudices and feelings, of her people.

In the above extract the writer alludes to the

evils and abuses of the Scottish Establishment. The allusion suggests a practical step which would materially assist to rekindle the old fire in the hearth where it was first lit. It is some thirty years since any inquiry was made into the revenues of the Church of Scotland. Since that time their value has been considerably increased, while the Church itself has lost the better half of its members. Without waiting for a Parliamentary inquiry, which will no doubt come by-and-by, it would be as well if authenticated local facts were carefully and systematically collected. There can be no doubt that the Scottish Establishment occupies, in some districts, a more ludicrous position than does even the Irish Church. Tithes without work, and churches without attendants, would not, we imagine, be difficult to reckon by the score. A publication of such facts would do half our preliminary work. If signs and rumours may be relied upon, the Church itself will do the remainder. The speech of the Moderator of the General Assembly in May last, the article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the just published pastoral letter of the Bishop of Argyle, point to an adoption by the Presbyterian Establishment of a Liturgy—a Liturgy in the country and by the Church which drove out prelacy, and rose at a woman's cry—"Will ye sing mass in my lug?" What does the Free Church say to this?

We have informed our readers of the evil eye with which all Colonial Bishops are regarded by the Evangelical party in the Church. Just after the *Record* has been reviling the whole body, a bishop after its own heart is appointed to the new See of Gossburn. It was not to be supposed that such a scandal to the High-Church party should pass without indignant notice, and hence the *Guardian* relentlessly attacks the new Bishop. "If Mr. Bright," says our usually calm contemporary, "had been sent for to take the War Office, it would hardly be a more incongruous appointment than that of the Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society to a bishopric. . . . To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in particular, the nomination looks like a direct personal affront. . . . It is quite possible, of course, that the personal qualifications of Mr. Thomas—of which we are absolutely ignorant—may be sufficient to compensate for the obvious disadvantages of the appointment. We can but hope that experience of the great responsibilities attendant on the Episcopal office, and further acquaintance with the duties belonging to the ruler of an infant Church, will do something to neutralise the unfortunate antecedents of his previous career." "To him," as the old poets used to express it, the *Record*—which is "not surprised" at such an attack, although it confesses that "it is melancholy to witness" such prejudice. Thereupon it retorts in its *quoque* style on the High-Church appointments, and sarcastically offers its sympathy to the "mourning friends in Pall Mall (the Propagation Society), as well as their mouthpiece, the *Guardian*." All which is very edifying, is it not? If these two parties must fight over every such appointment as this, could they not be less vulgar?

The division on Mr. Hadfield's Bill has roused the whole of the Church press. *Guardian* and *Record*, and *English Churchman* sound, each a blast of alarm. The Endowed Schools Bill is particularly seized upon. Churchmen are warned that it is "time for action," and are told that "every one in every capacity may do something." The National Society, in a petition to the Commons which one feels strongly inclined to term impudent, attacks the Bill at all points. The most notable feature in this petition is the plea "to entrust the nature and extent of religious teaching in schools to the uncertain and fluctuating views of persons freed from any religious test, and of any or no religious persuasion, must tend to the neglect or disregard of all religious instruction." Will the National Society be good enough to state what has been the value of the "religious test" to the Church? Are there no "uncertain and fluctuating views" in that very unique spiritual body? The remainder of the petition is characterised by the usual amount of intolerance. If Churchmen wish to see what is thought of their opposition to these and similar measures by candid and unprejudiced observers, they will find it in the article from *La Presse* which we print in another column. The children of the present generation of Churchmen will, no doubt, talk in a somewhat similar strain.

A Privy Council Committee—one ecclesiastic only being present—has met and ordered the insertion in the Liturgy of a prayer for the Princess Alexandra. Take note of the fact, that it was unlawful to pray in public for the Princess until this order was made and Gazetted. Hence the lips of Churchmen were, last week, sealed. Happily the Free Churches were

not so restrained, and in every chapel were presented petitions, not commanded, but spontaneous, for the welfare of the Royal pair. When will the Church "buy" such freedom?

CHURCH-RATES IN THE LAW COURTS.

The *Christian Spectator* for February contains a rather elaborate article on the present position and policy of Dissenters with respect to the defence of their claims in the law courts. The object of the writer appears to be, in the first place, to show that some recent decisions in these courts are by no means so adverse to our position as Churchmen imagine, and, in the second place, to recommend a more general and effective adoption of the system of resistance, by the employment of legal advice and aid, whenever any parties are summoned for non-payment of these rates. He remarks, with great truth, that the vestry contents are the best of lectures on Anti-State-Churchism, and that they have certainly had to do with that continuous decline in Church-rates, the significance of which is aggravated by the concurrent increase in church-building, and in the annual value of rateable property. The writer, however, points out that the success of the tactics recommended by the Liberation Society has driven their opponents to defences from which it requires "corresponding moves to dislodge them," and necessitates increased caution in carrying out the line of defence which has hitherto been adopted. The reason for this is given as follows:—

From a new practice which has sprung up at Westminster, magistrates are now able, unless care be taken by our friends, to get authority to make an order for payment without incurring the danger of an action for disregarding a formal disputation of the rate. Under an Act of the present reign, "if a magistrate for any reason refuses to make an order, the party desiring it may call upon him to show cause in the Queen's Bench why he so refuses. Cause may be shown both by the magistrates and by the party resisting the order; and if it appears that he did really make it evident to the magistrate that he intended to place himself under the statute, and had reasonable grounds entitling him to do so, the churchwardens will be dismissed with costs. But if this does not appear, though the only failure lay in not making out the good case which really existed, or not making it sufficiently apparent what his intention was, the Court will protect the magistrates in ordering him to pay."

The writer is therefore of opinion that if it be required to quash a rate,—

We should henceforward, as a matter of course, provide ourselves with professional assistance in attending a Church-rate summons. To a considerable extent we observe that this has already become usual, but cases are not unfrequent in which a valid defence has been thrown away for want of it. We think that the next edition of this portion of the Society's "Practical Directions" should be headed with—"In attending magistrates, be always accompanied by a solicitor or counsel." Considering that professional advice as to whether there really is a defence can always be had gratis from the Liberation Society, and that the expense of a retainer will in most cases be divided among several ratepayers, who are all equally interested in defending the summons against any one of their number, we cannot imagine that this can be any insuperable difficulty.

The substance of this advice is, that no Church-rate ought to be paid anywhere without professional opinion being taken on the matter. The Liberation Society does not in any case take upon itself the responsibility of advising persons to go to law, but there is no doubt great weight in the observations of the writer.—*Liberator*.

A FRENCH VIEW OF CHURCH-RATES AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(From *La Presse*.)

The sun of liberty, which has favoured among our neighbours on the other side the Channel the development of political life and the progress of social science, has, however, sometimes his spots and intermissions of light. The most obscure of these shadows proceeds from the State-Church, in the claim of the Church called Church-rates,—monstrous anomaly in a Protestant country. What is the principle of the Reformation? It is the right to examine, the right to believe, and to form one's faith according to the strength of the intelligence and the inspirations of conscience. Wherefore then a State-Church? Why, after having shaken off the yoke of Roman Orthodoxy, attempt to impose the yoke of Anglican Orthodoxy? Why tax Irish Catholics, Scotch Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, Dissenters of all sects, to defray the expenses of the Episcopalian form of worship, to give to high dignitaries and even to simple rectors of the English Church, salaries more extravagant than to Princes and Cardinals of the Roman Church?

It is not astonishing that one of the first, most imperious requirements of public opinion should be the abolition of these claims of the Church—the adoption of the principle that each mode of worship ought to pay its ministers, according to their importance and labours. In England, as well as in France, in Italy, and in Spain, the clergy cling to their privileges, their immunities, and their titles. The English priesthood accordingly opposes with desperate resistance the abolition of Church-rates. It has a long arm, a powerful hand; it has not the protection of Rome, but it has Oxford and Cambridge, two citadels of science, two fortresses of abuse. These places, reputed impregnable, will, however, finish by surrendering, when all around them submit; when they shall remain alone the monuments of

impotence and error; when they shall be besieged every day by arguments of reason and good sense, which shall come from far and near, as the winged bullets of rifled artillery. Notwithstanding the sympathy of Ministers; notwithstanding the support of the nobility; notwithstanding the assistance of the Tories who muster to the rescue; notwithstanding the Holy Alliance of Universities and Priests, these rights of the Church tremble at their base; they were obliged to give way during the last session, under the blows of Sir John Trelawny. They held only by a single stone, or rather a single voice—that of the Speaker of the House of Commons, who lowered the portcullis in time to hinder the triumphant invader from planting the standard of Liberty in the place of that of Privilege.

The claims of the Church, which have thus obtained a year of respite—thanks to the exceptional intervention of the Speaker—are virtually condemned, Sir John Trelawny returning again this year to the charge. He has already presented his bill for the abolition of Church-rates.

These claims of the Church will die a natural death. The House of Commons will cover the remains with a shroud: the bench of bishops and the House of Lords will pronounce the funeral oration. This old *Caput Mortuum* has, however, been so long held in veneration, that some parliamentary quack will try to invent a remedy at the last moment, to prolong its agony a few days, perhaps months; but the vital principle is extinct. There must be an end, if not to-day, to-morrow. It is grievous to see the Church of England compromising her dignity and her influence by this furious defence of unjust privileges and material interests, which indeed, in reality, are not seriously compromised. It is yet more deplorable to see her disgrace the principle of her constitution, the foundation even of her existence—the liberty of faith and conscience to examine for themselves. She refuses to believe in the infallibility of Roman Catholicism, yet she has the assurance to impose the infallibility of English Protestantism. She does not torture the body, nor condemn to the stake, but she tortures the mind and the conscience. She does not forbid water and fire, but she takes away bread and salt. She, herself a great heresy, wishes to retain and monopolise the privilege of condemning and anathematising little heresies, which dare to think and discuss in their turn; she prohibits a too deep study of the Holy Book; she wishes only that version to be used on which she has stamped her mark. Discover an error, a fabrication, an inexact translation of the sacred text, you attack religion! Strange aberration of the human mind! monstrous inconsistency! to condemn infallibility, and proclaim herself infallible; to claim liberty for herself, and refuse it to all others.

THE COLENSO CASE.

The Archdeacon and Rural Deans of Surrey have presented a memorial to the Bishop of Winchester on the subject of Dr. Colenso's work. His Lordship in his reply says:—

The whole diocese has now expressed itself, through the medium of its rural deans, in a manner so unmistakable that it is evident no sympathy exists in any quarter with sentiments against which you so justly protest, and which have caused so much scandal in the Church. No more emphatic answer could have been given to the insinuation that many even of our own ordained ministers participate covertly in views alike dishonourable to the Holy Scriptures and subversive of Christian truth, although they have not the courage to avow openly the extent of their unbelief.

In reply to an address from the rural deanery of Leeds, disclaiming sympathy with Dr. Colenso's work, the Bishop of Ripon speaks of the arguments urged in the volume as not having even the charm of novelty.

They have been familiar for generations past to careful theological students. Some of them are so puerile in their nature that the advocacy of them would excite ridicule, were it not the case that they are connected with sacred subjects. Most of them have been ably disposed of long since, and again, with equal ability and success, in a variety of publications which Dr. Colenso's work has called forth. And if it must be admitted that some apparent discrepancies still remain on the surface of the sacred narrative, which we have not the key to explain, it may safely be affirmed that these are not, in kind or degree, such as can shake the overwhelming amount of evidence we possess that the canonical Scriptures were written by men who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

The Bishop dwells with much severity on "the moral dishonesty involved in the retention of office in the Church by one who is striving to propagate opinions directly at variance with what the Church professes to hold and to teach."

This is a course of proceeding repugnant to the fundamental principles of truth and morality; were it to be generally adopted, it would threaten the very existence of the Church in these realms, and, by destroying confidence in the teachers of religion, would tend to the grievous injury of the cause of religion itself.

Punch gives the following abbreviated version, in rhyme, of the correspondence between the Bishops and Dr. Colenso:—

I.
MY DEAR COLENSO,
With regret,
We hierarchs in conclave met,
Beg you, you most disturbing writer,
To take off your colonial mitre.
This course we press upon you strongly:
Believe me,
Yours most truly,
Lambeth. LONGLEY.

II.
MY DEAR ARCHBISHOP,
To resign,

* One of the Acts commonly called "Jervia's Act."

That Zulu diocese of mine,
And own myself a heathen dark,
Because I've doubts about Noah's Ark,
And feel it right to tell all men so,
Is not the course for

Yours,

COLENSO.

Kensington.
The Bishop of Capetown made the following reply to an address from several members of the English clergy before leaving for his diocese:—

20, Porchester-terrace, March 5th, 1863.

My Dear Brethren,—Allow me to thank you very sincerely for your kind address. I feel as strongly as yourselves the grievous scandal which has been brought upon the whole Church, and especially upon the province of South Africa, by the recent publications of one of the Bishops of that province; but as no trial is permitted to come upon the Church by its Divine Head, but what will, if it be found faithful, tend to its good, so do I believe that our present anxieties and troubles will, if we seek to be guided by God, and to act in accordance with His will, tend to the maintenance of the truth of His holy Word, and the further establishment of His kingdom upon earth. The Church in South Africa, weak and feeble though it be, will not, I am persuaded, shrink from the difficulties by which it is surrounded, through the sad falling away of one of its leaders. The clergy there are, no less than the clergy of the mother Church, keenly alive as to their duties and responsibilities in this matter, and have already intimated their intention of bringing, on my return to my diocese, the subject of the Bishop of Natal's teaching formally before me as their Metropolitan. In the very trying and painful position in which we are placed, it is a great comfort to be assured that we shall be aided by your prayers. Through them may we be strengthened ever to maintain the faith once for all delivered to the saints, and the inspired character of the Sacred Volume which enshrines that faith, and through means of which it has been preserved incorrupt unto this day.

I remain, my dear brethren,
Your faithful brother in Christ,
R. CAPESTOWN.

The *Revue Chrétienne* of February contains a review of the month by M. de Pressensé, from which the following passage on Bishop Colenso's work and his adversaries is extracted:—

Nothing can be more inexperienced and more trivial than the theological portion of the book; it is a discussion of details without a single general view, without anything like sagacious or profound criticism. From the first ascertained incoherence in the book, he concludes with a precipitation altogether unscientific to its complete rejection. He seems to us a man of sincere but limited mind, partly the victim of a bad theological education. . . . a living example of the danger of those human systems, "more royalist than the king," which are only satisfied when they have driven Divine authority to its last consequences. . . . It is very necessary (i. e. in England) to strengthen theological studies, in order that a high ecclesiastical dignity may not have to discover suddenly that there are in the world such things as questions of criticism, and this at the instigation of a poor African.

IRISH ENDOWMENTS.—The following notice appears in the Parliamentary papers to be considered after Easter:—"Mr. Black,—Amendment to Mr. Whalley's motion on Maynooth College, to leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the question, in order to add the words 'a Select Committee be appointed to consider of all grants of money from the Consolidated Fund or the annual estimates to religious denominations in Ireland for the maintenance of public worship, or the training of public teachers of religion, with a view to their gradual diminution and ultimate extinction, in the manner that may be least inconvenient, and without interfering with the expressed or implied rights of the present recipients,' instead thereof."

WHOLESALE CHURCH-RATE PROSECUTIONS.—At Woodbridge, in Suffolk, about forty summonses were issued against inhabitants and ratepayers of the parish of St. Mary for refusing to pay a Church-rate of 6d. in the pound, which had been made at a vestry-meeting in September of last year, for the purpose of raising funds to repair and restore the fabric of the church. The hearing of the cases on Thursday week excited considerable interest, the court being filled by a large number of respectable inhabitants of the town. The magistrates present were C. Walford, Esq. (Chairman), and F. G. Doughty, Esq.; the Rev. W. Jackman, and the Rev. Jermyn Pratt, the last being, of course, clergymen. The case of Mr. Cornelius Twitchett, miller, the amount of rate owing by whom was 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, was first taken. Mr. Churchyard, on the part of the defendant, said he was there to give notice that he disputed the validity of the rate, and the question for the bench to consider was whether his client was honest and sincere in doing so. He then handed in a notice to the Bench from the defendants that they intended to resist the rate. The magistrates retired to consider their decision, and after about three-quarters of an hour's absence, they returned into court, when the chairman announced their decision as follows:—"The Court does not think that the notice at present given shows a *bond fide* objection to the validity of the rate; but if the defendant now confirms such rate by signing the same and stating therein that his objections to it are *bond fide*, then the Court will forbear giving judgment. The defendant willingly signed the document, and expressed his willingness to carry his opposition to the rate to a further stage of proceedings. The next case taken was that of Mr. William John Andrews, grocer. The objections in this case were similar to those previously put forward. The amount of rate due was 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Andrews

then attached his signature to the notice of objection drawn up by his advocate, and which was lodged with the Court. Other cases were also heard, but in all those defended by Mr. Churchyard the same objections were urged, and the same course followed as in the first case. James Barritt, William Lookwood, Stephen Gravely, Hannah Toll, Mark Buckmaster, and William Norton, all members of the Society of Friends, were summoned under a different information, and all except Hannah Toll (against whom a distress warrant was issued) gave the necessary notice of objection.

CHURCH-RATE CASE.—DEWSBURY COURT HOUSE, BEFORE J. B. GREENWOOD AND JOHN HAGUE, ESQUIRES.—On Monday, the 16th inst., John Barnley and Sons, of Heckmondwike, near Dewsbury, manufacturers, appeared to answer a summons issued against them by the churchwardens of Mirfield, near Dewsbury, for a Church-rate of 6*l.* 9*s.*, being a rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, charged upon a mill and premises of that firm occupied by them there. Alderman Wainwright, of Wakefield, appeared on behalf of the defendants. As soon as the case was called on, and before hearing the churchwardens, Mr. Greenwood, the chairman, addressing Mr. Wainwright, said:—"Well, Mr. Wainwright, I suppose you will have some objections against this rate; it may perhaps save time if you will at once state them." Mr. Wainwright said his first objection—and he had many—was that the rate for which his clients were summoned was in reality a burial-ground-rate, and not a "Church-rate," as stated on the face of the summons. It was true the rate had been agreed upon at a vestry-meeting, and all the formalities of making a Church-rate had apparently been gone through, but still it was not a Church-rate. The statute in this behalf, too, stated that a burial-ground-rate might be made and levied as a Church-rate; but that statute did not make it a Church-rate, but simply pointed out a mode of recovery. The Court asked to see the minute of vestry, and then said:—"We see the meeting was called to consider the propriety of purchasing land for the enlargement of the burial-ground, and to make such rate for the payment thereof as might be deemed advisable. This cannot be called a Church-rate. We shall dismiss the summons. The churchwardens can of course issue a fresh summons if they think fit." Summons dismissed.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PREMIER AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR ABOUT CHURCH PATRONAGE.—It may be remembered that some weeks ago the vicarage of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (value about 650*l.* a-year), fell vacant by the death of the Rev. Sanderson Robins, on the very day before the new Archbishop of Canterbury came into possession of his temporalities, by doing homage to the Queen. The presentation, therefore, lapsed to the Crown, and Lord Palmerston, seeing the closeness of the case, generously waived his supposed rights, whereupon the Lord Primate presented the Rev. J. R. Hall, rector of Boldon, near Gateshead, and Prebendary of York, his Grace's nephew and Examining Chaplain. The Lord Chancellor, however, claimed the right of presentation on the ground that the benefice was in his gift, not in the gift of the Premier, as being under a certain value in the king's books. The matter was referred to the law officers of the Crown, and they have confirmed his lordship's claim as against his chief. Lord Westbury will therefore present his own nominee, and Mr. Hall, whose Rectory of Boldon has been filled up, will have the pleasure of finding himself without any preferment at all.—*Post.* It now appears that on the recommendation of the Prince of Wales, the Rev. C. F. Tarver (eldest son of the late Professor of French in Eton College) has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the living.

THE BURIALS BILL.—Sir Morton Peto's bill stands for second reading on Wednesday, April 15.

THE PROSECUTION OF PROFESSOR JOWETT.—The appellants in the cause against Professor Jowett have not lodged the appeal of which Mr. Latimer gave notice. As the time for doing so has now expired the case rests upon the decision of the assessors.

GOING OVER TO ROME.—The *Tablet* understands that the Rev. George B. Yard, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly Vicar of Wragby, was received into the Roman Catholic Church, on Sunday week, at Paris, by the Rev. Mgr. Manning, D.D. Mr. Yard was formerly Rector of East Torrington, Vicar of Wragby, Rector of Pantton, and Rural Dean.

THE LONDON CITY MISSION AND THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY.—A correspondent in the *Guardian* warns Churchmen against supporting the London City Mission because in one of its advertisements it gives as one reason why a missionary is necessary in the district of Newport Market that "Tractarian error is rife throughout this neighbourhood." This, he says, is "an announcement of a distinctly aggressive policy against the Church."

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND ROMISH VERSIONS.—A petition against the circulation of translations of the Bible containing Romish errors has been presented to the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and will be shortly considered. The petition proceeds from members of the society, and has received about ninety signatures, among which are to be found the names of Canon Stowell, Canon Hall, of Bristol, several of the committee of the Church Missionary Society, the Bishop Designate of Goulburn, the Earl of Cavan, Hon. Captain Maude, Rev. F. Chalmers, &c.

CONVERTS AND POLYGAMY.—At the Punjab Missionary Conference held here last December, Sir

Herbert Edwards read a paper on Polygamy, in which he advocated the dismissal by converts of all but the first wife, and also opposed divorce on any ground but that of adultery. The Rev. Mr. Haden took a different view, considering that polygamy before conversion should be no impediment to admission into the Christian Church, though it should not be permitted to commence the practice or to add to the number of wives afterwards; and that such polygamists should not be allowed to hold office in the church. The conference was about equally divided on the subject.

AUSTRALIAN ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.—The Rev. Messrs Thomas, M.A., D.D., secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, has been appointed the first Bishop of Goulburn, a new diocese, which will embrace the southern portion of that of Sydney. —The Right Rev. Dr. Francis Russell Nixon, who is suffering from an incurable disease, has resigned the Bishopric of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), to which he was consecrated in 1842. The bishopric is worth 1,250*l.* a-year, of which 1,000*l.* a-year is derived from colonial funds, and 250*l.* a-year from the Colonial Bishops' Fund. A letter from Melbourne by the last mail, in the *Morning Star*, says:—

The Bishop of Melbourne goes to England by the present mail, with the view of inviting ministers of the Established Church to come and labour in this colony. A shrewd, intelligent layman, really conversant with the description of preachers who would suit our requirements, would, I think, be a much better agent than his lordship, who, although undoubtedly a good man, has narrow views and prejudiced opinions. The Church of England in Victoria is at a sad discount as compared with other denominations; and if she is at all to maintain her ground, the ministers whom the bishop is to send from home must be possessed of abilities as preachers at least equal to those of the pastors of our Baptist, Independent, and Presbyterian churches.

Religious Intelligence.

FINSBURY CHAPEL.—RECOGNITION SERVICE.—The recognition of the Rev. A. McAulane as pastor of Finsbury Chapel took place on Wednesday evening. The attendance was numerous. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. Clement Duke, M.A. Mr. Taylor stated the circumstances under which Mr. McAulane had been led to labour amongst them, after which the pastor stated the principles and doctrines he intended to teach, and the Rev. Dr. Campbell offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, delivered the address to the minister, and the Rev. J. Graham, of Oraven Chapel, addressed the church and congregation. On Thursday a meeting was held in Finsbury Chapel, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, to celebrate the first anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. A. McAulane. Amongst those present were the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. Dr. Halley, the Rev. Dr. Massie, the Rev. J. H. Wilson, T. James, W. Tyler, W. Grigsby, J. Pillans, Mr. W. Spicer, Mr. J. Yeoland, Mr. T. Taylor, Mr. Sprague, &c., &c. Refreshments were amply served prior to the public meeting, and the edifice was most tastefully decorated with choice flowers. The proceedings were commenced by singing and prayer. Mr. Taylor then made a statement, from which we learn that the congregation, after the decease of their late pastor (Mr. Fletcher), gradually decreased, was at the beginning of last year reduced to about 300. Now, on Sunday evenings especially, with the exception of the upper gallery, the chapel is well filled, and 98 new members have been added to the church. The pew-rent receipts last quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, were more than double. The collections had also increased in the same proportion. The entire income for the year 1862 was 568*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, this amount being exclusive of considerable sums collected for the Missionary Society, Lancashire Relief Fund, and other benevolent objects. The Chairman in the course of some remarks said:—"It was considered that until the previous night's service they were not to regard Mr. McAulane as their pastor; but he (Mr. Morley) must confess that he had some misgivings as to those 'recognition services.' A great many very good and able men were present, and he hoped and had no doubt his friend Mr. McAulane would be better for it; but he held that the best recognition was the hearty, sympathising look of those who had chosen a pastor, and having listened to him for twelve months, regarded his advent with thankfulness, his success with joy, and his continued presence with affection. He (Mr. Morley) was indeed grateful in no small degree that the congregation had increased from 300 to 1,590. It was indeed a subject for rejoicing. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He had, however, no faith in mere complimentary indulgences or congratulations. It was evident that in Finsbury Chapel good substantial work was going on, and that very fact strengthened the responsibility, and if the place was to be a blessing to the tremendous population in which it was placed, the people must show themselves willing, earnest, thorough-working, determined to assist the pastor in the midst of his onerous labours. The feeling of pleasure was increased from the circumstance that he had something to do with introducing Mr. McAulane among them. (Cheers.) The service was little, but it was hearty in so far as the gentlemen who consulted him had his honest advice and recommendation of Mr. McAulane. He was thankful at the result. Thus he was glad in every way to be present on that occasion in order to join in an honest expression of thankfulness. (Cheers.) The meeting was also addressed in language of congratulation by the Revs. Dr. Massie, Dr. Halley, J. Pillans, J. H. Wilson, and Dr. Campbell. The Rev.

A. McAulane thanked most heartily those who had come together that evening to sustain his efforts in that place of worship. He was told when he thought of coming to the heart of London that nothing could be done there, but experience had taught him differently, although he frankly confessed that at first sight it was not a very encouraging prospect. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the ladies for their kind and gratuitous provision that evening, and for the handsome manner in which the decorations had been arranged. (Cheers.) The Rev. Wm. Tyler, of Mile-end, seconded the motion in a neat speech, and it was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Taylor, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, alluded to some of the circumstances which had attended the settlement of Mr. McAulane. The Rev. J. Boyle, of Barbican Chapel, seconded the resolution. The Chairman, in reply, confessed he always felt a deep interest in Finsbury Chapel—an interest almost amounting to anxiety. He was anxious to see the pulpit filled, whether by Presbyterian or Independent; for, although in most matters he held his principles with some tenacity, in such particular instances he set them aside. He was ashamed of the paltry debt of 350*l.*, and would give the odd money if they raised the 300*l.* in six months. He heartily rejoiced in the progress which had been made, and wished Mr. Anslane a long career of uniform prosperity. A hymn was sung, and, after prayer, followed by the benediction, the meeting separated.

BERMONDSEY—RECOGNITION SERVICE.—(On Tuesday evening week a recognition service was held at Ebenezer Congregational Chapel, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, to welcome their new pastor, the Rev. R. H. Craig, late of Armagh. A tea-meeting took place at half-past five o'clock, when nearly 200 sat down to tea. At seven o'clock a public meeting was held, when the chapel was completely filled. Charles Curling, Esq., occupied the chair. After a few appropriate remarks from the Chairman, expressive of his deep interest in the religious welfare of Bermondsey, the Rev. George Rose dwelt on the urgent claims of the large parish, containing 60,000 souls, where they had only his own church and Mr. Craig's in connexion with the Congregational body, and felt there was room enough for all the united exertions they could put forth. Mr. Rose's address was received with much approbation. The Rev. Dr. Edmond (Presbyterian) next addressed the meeting, and concluded by urging Christian activity and Christian labour on the attention of all who had life in them as the best proof of its possession. Dr. Campbell having offered the recognition prayer, the meeting was addressed by the Revs. A. M'Aulane, Dr. Campbell, W. D. Corken, J. Pulling, and Mr. Maitland. Mr. Craig, in a few words, expressed his feelings of thankfulness and encouragement, saying he could not but thank God that evening and take courage. He thanked his esteemed fathers and brethren in the ministry for their countenance, presence, and suitable addresses. He thanked the Chairman for the efficient manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the evening, and he thanked the large auditory for coming to the service. The proceedings of the evening were greatly enlivened by some excellent singing of hymns and anthems, after which the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced, when the meeting separated.

Bow.—On Friday evening, 6th March, a meeting was held of the church and congregation assembling at Old Ford Congregational Chapel, North Bow, for the purpose of presenting their much-beloved pastor, the Rev. E. Schnadhorst, F.R.S.L., with a massive silver inkstand, as a token of their high appreciation of his labours amongst them.

WOOD-GREEN CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The quarterly social tea-meeting of the friends of the above cause was held in their temporary chapel on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. Nearly one hundred persons sat down to an exceedingly well-provided tea. After the tea, a public meeting was held, and the chapel closely filled. The pastor, the Rev. Isaac W. Tapper, presided. After prayer, singing, and an opening address by the chairman, the collecting-boxes were produced, and the amounts obtained during the past quarter found to be 5*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* It was reported that, up to the 1st of this month, 258*l.* had been obtained and promised towards the erection of a permanent place of worship; that 50*l.* had been promised at a meeting of the committee on the 2nd inst.; that the freehold site obtained for a new chapel, school-room, vestries, &c., had been paid for and legally conveyed, and that a friend had kindly promised to lend 500*l.*, without the expense of a mortgage-deed, on the condition that the chapel be built forthwith. A further sum of 24*l.* was collected and promised during the evening. Interesting addresses were then delivered by the Rev. J. Mark, F. N. Morton, Esq. (of London), and Messrs. J. R. R. Fitt, Smith, Sweet, Littleford, Craseweller, Kirby, and Sandell. Votes of thanks to the general and sub-committees, who had arranged the tea and decorations, were also proposed and replied to.

GUERNSEY.—The Rev. U. Brodribb Randall, M.A., late of Wareham, Dorset, has accepted an invitation from the Independent church assembling in Eldad Chapel, Guernsey, and expects to commence his ministry there on the 22nd inst.

OPENING OF THE NEW WELSH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, GREAT MERSEY-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday evening and Wednesday, March 3rd and 4th, and the following Sunday, a series of very interesting services were held in connection with the opening of the above chapel for Divine worship. Very powerful sermons were delivered by the Revs. W. Rees; Henry Rees; Enoch Mellor, M.A.; J. Hughes; W.

Thomas; Noah Stephens; W. Roberts, Penybont; and R. Thomas, Bangor. The chapel will seat about 600, and is a model of neatness, comfort, and economy. It is greatly praised by all who have seen it, and reflects the highest credit upon the Rev. T. Thomas, Glandwr, Swansea, the architect, and Mr. Evan Evans, Grosvenor-street, the contractor.

SHEFFIELD—NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The "Tabernacle," the new chapel erected for the use of the Congregational church formerly worshipping in Lee Croft, was on Thursday morning formally opened and dedicated, when the Rev. H. Allon, of London, preached. The weather was exactly the reverse of what might have been desired—cold, wet, and threatening—and the natural consequence was but too visible in the diminished congregation. The discourse was founded on John xiv. 1. The chapel, which is not yet quite finished, will cost between 2,600*l.* and 2,700*l.*, and will form a handsome and most convenient structure, meeting every requirement for which it is intended. On Sunday the Rev. G. Steward, formerly a Wesleyan minister, and now the pastor of a Congregational church at Newcastle, preached. About 600*l.* are required to liquidate the liabilities of the building committee.

Correspondence.

DENOMINATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I quite agree with Mr. Long that it will answer no good purpose to allow the general question of union of Dissenters to degenerate into a personal altercation or dispute, and as I am willing to have the substantial correctness of my references and inferences to be judged by an appeal to former letters, I would not have troubled your readers with any further communication on the subject if I did not think it desirable to call attention to the strange and unlikely mode of procedure adopted by Mr. Long in seeking his avowed object.

In my case, for instance, I furnished a little information in reply to inquiries respecting the views and feelings of Baptists. I supplied facts, which I thought were desired as data to assist in forming an intelligent opinion of the whole case. But instead of being thus received, they were evidently unwelcome, not being of the nature required, and a number of questions were asked about them, such as, "Do they, the Baptists, regard belief in their own view of baptism as necessary to salvation?" a strange and unnecessary if not an offensive question, as it appears to me, and not at all likely to promote union. But it seems it was put as a sort of catechism on which to found a lecture on the inconsistencies of Baptists.

I offer a few observations in reply to these questions, and am told that my questioner will not answer these observations for three reasons, the last of which is that he sees nothing to reply to, which reminds me of the man who refused to lend his wheelbarrow for a number of reasons, the last of which was that he had not got one.

I do not understand that the man lent his barrow after all, but Mr. Long, after giving as his third reason for not answering that there is nothing to answer, proceeds to answer it notwithstanding.

In this confused and indefinite way his part of the discussion is carried on, apparently because he has not the requisite knowledge of the views and sentiments of the parties concerned, nor a very clear view of what it is that he wants in the name of union.

I see in his last letter he is asking for more information on another part of the subject, and I hope, if any one should reply to his questions, the reply will be according to Mr. Long's theory of what the facts ought to be, or that the parties who furnish them will be prepared to receive for them a somewhat ungracious reception.

Until I see something proposed a little more definite and practical than anything yet suggested by our friend Mr. Long, I shall remain silent.

March 14, 1863.

OBSERVER.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The evening on which the Systematic Benevolence Society held its anniversary in St. James's Hall, under the presidency of Samuel Morley, Esq., I had the honour of addressing on the same subject a representative audience of the Baptist and Congregational churches of Birmingham, in Carr's-lane Chapel, the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., presiding.

A few gentlemen, who have contributed more than once 25*l.* or 50*l.*, to balance the annual church account, having, by a year's employment of weekly offerings, to give only 5*l.* each last year to effect a balance, require no arguments now in their favour. If they and their friends would only store God's portion of all gains, which two of them have commenced to do, what a noble balance-in-hand would this year give them!

To the frequent question, "What of leading London churches?" I now reply, that a much respected deacon of a church that is second to none, either in its membership or pastor, recently obtained of me 500 copies of a tract designed to initiate in the practice of weekly offerings. The excellence and efficiency of this process having been here demonstrated during a protracted exercise on behalf of the Lancashire distress, it is henceforth to be employed for home purposes.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

JOHN ROSS.

Haekney, March 14, 1863.

POLAND—DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.—A deputation, headed by Mr. Cox, M.P., had an interview on Friday with Lord Palmerston, to present a memorial in reference to Poland, which had been agreed to at a recent meeting at the British Institution, Cowper-street, City-road. The memorial prayed that England should interfere in aid of Poland, and it was urged that a war with Russia in such a cause would be acceptable to the country. Lord Palmerston was strongly pressed to give an opinion on the matter, but declined; he simply promised to hand the memorial to the Home Secretary for presentation to the Queen.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS.

On Thursday, the adjourned debate on the Great Eastern Railway (New Metropolitan Station and Branches) Bill was resumed, when Lord SHAFTESBURY, basing his opposition on the injury the bill would inflict on the occupants of houses of the poorer class, moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

Lord EBURY thought it would be advisable to withhold the consent of Parliament from these railway schemes for a year. If the powers sought for were once conceded without sufficient deliberation, there was no knowing what the results would be.

Lord GRANVILLE neither favoured nor opposed the bill, but thought it would be better to await the report of an officer of the Board of Trade on the subject, and proposed for that purpose that the debate be adjourned for a week.

Lord CARNARVON considered that the Government ought to take the subject of these railway bills into their own hands, and lay before Parliament a well-digested and consistent plan of railway improvements next Session. So strongly did he hold this opinion that unless the Government decided to adopt some such course he should vote against every railway bill, whatever its merits.

After some further discussion, the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

On Friday the Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

On Monday the Union Relief Aid Act Continuance Bill was read a second time. The Exportation of Salmon Bill was also read a second time. The Malt Duty Bill was read a third time and passed, and their Lordships adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

On Wednesday, Sir J. TRELAWNY moved the second reading of the Affirmations Bill. After stating the changes which had been made in the law with reference to judicial and other oaths, and remarking upon the policy of oaths in general, he argued that the evidence of persons who declined to take an oath, even that of sceptics and infidels, should not be excluded; that, like the testimony of felons, it should be received, subject to objections as to credibility; that truth was the great quality to be sought, and that its discovery was not aided by the rigid enforcement of oaths, the obligations of which, it was admitted by high authorities, were evaded.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, speaking for himself alone, moved to defer the second reading for six months. He agreed with Sir J. Trelawny as to the importance of truth, and the securing of truth as far as possible, in the administration of justice, and that the question was how best to obtain that end. Having explained the changes made in the common law on the subject of oaths from the act of William III. to the Common Law Procedure Act, which exempted parties from the obligation of taking an oath in cases where they declared that according to their religious belief the taking of an oath was unlawful, he observed that in all the alterations religious belief was assumed and taken to exist, and was provided for as a relief of religious scruples. This bill, he contended, did not further carry out, as Sir J. Trelawny professed it to be his intention to do, a principle already adopted, but for the first time introduced a change of principle, by sanctioning, in the second clause, the admission of the evidence upon affirmation of persons wanting religious belief. He pointed out the impediments which such a relaxation of the law would offer to the discovery of truth. There were persons, he remarked, so defective in the moral sense that, while they would not hesitate, upon a simple affirmation, to state what was untrue, they would shrink from doing so upon oath.

Mr. ROEBUCK supported the bill, the object of which, he observed, was to admit the evidence of persons as witnesses now held to be incompetent, subject to observation as to its credibility, and the question was, whether it was not easier to arrive at the truth with their evidence than without it. Under the present law good evidence was refused, and bad evidence taken. Thus the testimony of a man who honestly avowed infidel opinions would be shut out because he spoke the truth; whereas that of a man who entertained the same opinions, but said he did not, and who thus spoke falsely, would be received. This was an argument he had never, he said, heard answered.

Sir J. FERGUSSON opposed and Sir F. GOLDSMID supported the bill.

Mr. HENLEY opposed the bill. The question was whether it would be wise to admit as competent witnesses persons who had no religious belief. The example mentioned by Mr. Roebuck only showed what all knew, that there would be false witnesses and true witnesses under every system. If the court was to judge of the credibility of affirming witnesses, it would have to consider how far each was to be believed of those who had no religious belief. In his opinion, the inconveniences under this bill would be much greater than the conveniences.

Mr. LOCKE supported the bill, the opponents of which, he remarked, took an entirely wrong view of it, as if it was a great benefit to be a witness, whereas it was considered a great inconvenience.

After some observations by Mr. Knightley against

the bill, and by Mr. Ingham, Mr. Coningham, and Sir C. Douglas in its favour, the House divided, when the amendment was carried by 142 to 96; so the bill is lost.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

Mr. ADDERLEY, in moving the second reading of the Security from Violence Bill, said its principle was that whipping should be added to the punishment for garotting. Leaving the details to be discussed in committee, he confined himself to a reply to the arguments employed by Sir G. Grey in opposition to the measure on the motion for leave to introduce it.

Mr. HADFIELD moved to defer the second reading for six months. He argued that the existing punishment in the power of judges to inflict for the offence was ample, and that flogging was not an efficient means of repressing crime, it having been found upon trial to be a failure.

After a few remarks by Mr. HIBBERT and Colonel NORTH in support of the bill,

Mr. CLAY said he had been assured that there had been no increase in the crimes with violence, and that there had been an immense amount of exaggerated fear upon the subject, so that there was no ground for exceptional legislation.

Sir G. GREY, observing that he should vote for the amendment, replied to Mr. Adderley, contending that there had been no failure of the law in dealing with acts of violence, and that to alter the law in order to meet particular cases would introduce confusion. He showed that the bill would not apply to certain cases of violence, while in others the punishment would be too severe.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 131 to 68.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Gardens in Towns Protection Bill, the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill, and the Thames Embankment (North Side) Bill were also read a second time, the two latter after a short discussion.

The other orders having being disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes before six o'clock.

POLICE SENT TO POLAND.

On Thursday, in reply to a series of questions put by Mr. Hennessey, Sir G. GREY gave explanations relating to the officers of the Metropolitan Police Force sent to Poland, and stated that all the papers connected with the matter had been laid upon the table of the House.

WOODEN FRAMES FOR IRON SHIPS.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. LINDSAY moved a resolution—

That it is not expedient to commence at the present time building wooden ships, which are to be cased with iron armour plates.

Observing that this question had been reserved, during the debate upon the Navy Estimates, he entered into a variety of technical details as to the comparative merits and disadvantages of wooden ships plated with iron and iron ships, citing and commenting upon opinions of practical men who have engaged in the controversy of "wood v. iron." He then discussed the question whether it was advisable to build the five ships in hand in her Majesty's dockyards, or whether it would not be better to build them by tender and contract in private yards. This question he resolved in favour of the latter alternative, fortifying his conclusion by authorities, and complaining, in severe terms, of the injury done to contractors by the manner in which they had been spoken of—as he contended, unjustly—by the Controller of the Navy.

Lord C. PAGET replied to Mr. Lindsay. Citing a statement in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, which claimed a superiority over the iron fleets of other nations for France, he assured the House that it was absolutely necessary that we should continue to build iron-plated ships. He then examined in much detail the evidence for and against iron and iron-plated ships respectively, pointing out inconveniences and disadvantages peculiar to the former. After a few explanations with a view of making peace between the Controller of the Navy and the iron-ship builders, he showed the great improvements which had been introduced into her Majesty's dockyards, as suggested by the Royal Commission. Then the question was whether the five ships in hand should be of wood and armour-plated, or of iron. If of iron, the House must be prepared to state distinctly what was wanted, and was it possible, in the face of frequent changes, to tell what would be the best upper works three years hence? It was impossible for any Government to undertake to enter into any contract for what would be required in 1865. After mature consideration, the Government were of opinion that they must proceed gradually, and that they should prepare a certain number of wooden frames for iron-plated ships. If the House insisted upon having iron ships, they must be prepared for supplementary estimates. As to the proposal of building in private yards, two years would be required for the building of a vessel by contract which could be turned out of a Royal dockyard in a single year.

Mr. DALGLISH trusted the House would take the matter seriously into consideration and not allow itself to be persuaded that the dockyards had any possible superiority over private builders. The dockyards had no previous experience in iron-ship building.

Mr. LAIRD said:—

If the Admiralty were allowed to cut out these frames they would in a few months be converted into something else, and in two or three years but little of the original timber would be left. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He looked upon this as an attempt to get in the small end of

the wedge for an expenditure of 1,300,000*l.* or 1,500,000*l.* on the plea that we are going to spend only 800*l.* or 600*l.* In his opinion it would be better to sell the timber and wait for a few months, until we saw what Captain Coles's ship and the Royal Oak would do. We had tested our iron ships, let the Government now transfer their crews into four of the wooden ships and send them into the Atlantic for 12 months, and then decide whether they would build iron or wooden ships. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. EWART, as a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, stated that they had now 41 iron vessels, of an aggregate burden of 61,700 tons, and were building six more of a burden of about 12,300. Those vessels had been built by contract on Tyne, the Thames, the Clyde, and the Mersey, and had given the most complete satisfaction. As a large proprietor in steam-packet companies, he had the greatest confidence in the building of ships by private contract.

Mr. JACKSON said the great difficulty was, not as to whether we should build iron or wooden ships, but as to what we should do with the artisans in our dockyards. The Admiralty were overriden by officialism, and one reason why they could not adopt a proper and economical mode of construction was that they could not send their vast hosts of workmen about their business. We were now paying 1,400,000*l.* per annum in superannuation allowances. He wished to know whether the Admiralty were taking steps to prevent any further increase in the number of their non-effective.

Mr. BENTINCK thought it was hopeless to argue the question at present as to the comparative merits of wood and iron,—a question that must be determined by time and actual war. He did not think it advisable to be dependent solely upon private yards, which would not answer the requirements of the navy. He opposed the resolution, which he thought a dangerous one, since it proposed to take out of the hands of the Government the conduct of details, and to prescribe the mode in which they should be carried out.

Sir M. Peto denied that the House, in debating the question, interfered with the functions of the Government, who had invited the discussion. He disputed the facts alleged by Admiral Robinson as the grounds of his objection to iron vessels. They wished to get rid of the enormous expenditure in repairs of the navy. The dockyards should be made as efficient as possible, but to render them efficient was it necessary to spend millions on millions in useless repairs? What was wanted was that the dockyards should be conducted on the best possible commercial principles, to do all that was necessary for the country in the very best possible way, and that not a pound should be wasted that a commercial man could object to. He declined to be led away from the real point at issue—namely, whether the five ships should be of wood or iron—by discussing the comparative merits of public and private yards; and he contended that it would be unwise economy to build wooden frames merely because they would be cheaper.

At the present moment we were better able to build iron vessels in our private yards than any other nation in the world, and the best proof of that was that there were now 3,000,000*l.* worth of iron vessels being built by our private builders for foreign nations. (Hear, hear.) In the latter part of the paper Admiral Robinson referred to the comparative cost, and on this part of the subject the whole question at issue resolved itself into a sum of 135,000*l.* That sum was practically a bagatelle as compared with the enormous issue at stake in the navy of the future, and it would be most unwise economy if the House were to sanction an expedient which, though involving less immediate outlay, would in the end be far the most costly, simply for the sake of saving this small sum. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. HAY spoke in favour of the resolution, noticing various matters of detail in relation to iron ships and their sheathing. This question, he remarked, furnished additional reasons for reforming the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, so as to secure individual responsibility.

Sir F. BARING said the resolution did not propose the building of iron ships, and he thought it would be unwise not to leave the Government, in the present state of the question, as free as possible.

Sir J. PAKINGTON hoped that no members would vote upon this resolution except under a sense of its extreme importance as regarded the future welfare of the navy. The question involved in the terms of the motion was simply whether the five ships to be laid down should be built of wood or iron. Lord Palmerston had assigned two reasons in favour of wooden ships—namely, time and money. But the building of wooden ships was not a question of time, since they could not be hurried; and as to money, it was the weakest and worst view of the question to make it one of money. In conclusion, he animadverted upon the censures cast upon private shipbuilders. What right had any department to come down to that House, and, in order to bolster up a bad case—(cheers)—to stigmatise in that manner men of the highest possible character and standing? (Hear, hear.) He should, he said, vote for the resolution.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that the whole of this discussion had turned upon a misconception of what the course of the Admiralty had been and would be. Was it supposed that the Admiralty set its face against building iron ships and building by contract? Their course was quite the contrary. Out of twenty-one ships built and building eleven were of iron entirely, of which ten were built by contractors. The Achilles was the only one of those iron ships built in a Government dockyard. The question then was, they having eleven ships actually afloat, and five more of wood cased with iron that were constructing, making sixteen in all, the French—for it was no use disguising the state of the matter—having

built, or being now engaged in building, twenty-seven, whether the Admiralty were right or wrong in proposing to add five to the sixteen now building, and thus giving them within one, and only one, of the number the French would have. [Lord C. Paget was understood to say that the French had thirty-one.] We do not wish to overstate the question. (Cheers.) There was one objection against iron ships which had not been answered—namely, the fouling of their bottoms, which require repeated cleansing. This was of small importance in merchant ships, but of great importance in a ship of war. Opinions being divided as to the comparative merits of the two kinds of vessels, what did the Admiralty propose to do? In the summer an opportunity would be offered of testing by experiment the respective qualities of a wooden ship iron-plated and a ship built entirely of iron, and the result would instruct the Admiralty. He entreated the House not to be led into a course that would be not only unwise but unconstitutional. There were functions belonging to a deliberative assembly and others which appertained to the Executive Government. This was a matter which ought to rest with the Government, and all they asked was that their hands should be left free.

Mr. HANLEY thought the Government ought not to have brought this question before the House; but having brought it there, and placed evidence before it, the House must deal with the question, and consider whether the reasons offered by the Government were sound. He believed that they were not sound, and he should vote for the resolution.

After a few observations from Mr. BOUVERIE, the House divided, when the resolution was negatived by 164 to 81, amid cheers from the Ministerial benches.

The remaining orders were gone through, certain bills being advanced a stage. Leave was given to bring in certain bills, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes after eleven o'clock.

THE METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE.

On Friday, on the order for going into a committee of supply,

Sir DE LACY EVANS brought under consideration the expediency of amalgamating the Metropolitan and City of London police establishments, adverting, in the course of a brief speech, to the complaints made against the City police, and contrasting the state of things on Saturday on the east and the west sides of Temple-bar.

The LORD MAYOR, observing that this proposal opened a very large question, insisted upon the policy of maintaining a local police, and defended the City police, who, he said, had extraordinary difficulties unexpectedly thrown upon them on the occasion referred to, complaining of the shortcomings of the volunteer corps, not exempting (with great candour) his own from the censure. No possible precautions could, in his opinion, have prevented what had occurred, which might be accounted for by the extraordinary circumstances of the occasion.

Lord A. PAGET bore witness to the good humour and good behaviour of the people; and, with regard to the police, he believed they were too few, and were, therefore, obliged to give it up as a bad job. A great majority of them were moreover extremely anxious to see the beautiful Princess.

Sir G. GREY said, no doubt, on Saturday there had been a serious obstruction and delay in the City of London, and he deeply regretted the circumstance upon such an occasion. Offers of assistance had been previously made to the City authorities by the Commander-in-Chief and by the head of the Metropolitan police. The occurrence, he thought, arose from the over-confidence of the City police. He believed some alteration of the law was necessary in order to give the Government power to take special precautions on a like occasion.

Alderman SIDNEY vigorously defended the City authorities, and Lord ELCHO vindicated the City Volunteer Corps from the charge made by the Lord Mayor.

Sir G. GREY said Sir R. Mayne and the military authorities appeared to have taken different views of the arrangements necessary in Hyde-park. He was sorry that a misunderstanding—for it was an entire misunderstanding—should have arisen, and effectual means would be taken, on a future occasion, to secure a concert between the two authorities.

THE AFFAIRS OF ROME, &c.

Colonel SYKES made inquiries respecting certain transactions in China.

Mr. STIRLING called attention to a portion of the correspondence relating to the affairs of Rome; and asked for a copy of the despatch of Mr. Odo Russell, or of a part of it, reporting those words of the Pope during their conversation on the 26th of July, 1862, which led to Earl Russell's despatch of the 25th of October, and the suggestion that the Pope should retire to Malta. He accompanied the question with observations upon certain strictures in the French press with reference to the matter.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR called attention to recent occurrences in Japan, inquiring what steps the Government intended to take in consequence of the outrages upon British subjects in that country. He complained that sufficient care was not taken in the selection of agents in Japan.

Mr. LAYARD replied to the inquiries of Colonel Sykes, and, with reference to the call of Mr. Stirling, he said it would be inconvenient and improper to lay the paper referred to before the House. What took place had been fully and accurately reported by Earl Russell, on the authority of Mr. Odo Russell, and he believed the statement to be strictly true. In reply to Mr. Seymour, he said the Government

had taken the necessary steps to obtain satisfaction from the Japan authorities, and he defended the appointments of British agents.

Sir G. BOWYER, in reference to the Roman affair, said:—

All that the Pope did was to inquire whether, if he had to take refuge in England, he would be likely to be well and hospitably received. Of course, to that Mr. Russell could only give a general answer. Then the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs suggested Malta in a despatch which was read to Cardinal Antonelli. The real explanation was that it was a mere random expression of the Pope just as Mr. Russell was leaving the room, which Mr. Russell had taken too much *au pied de la lettre*. The thing occurred at a time when Garibaldi was carrying on his operations in the South of Italy. The Holy Father said, "We are in bad circumstances"—"*Siamo in cattive acque*" was the expression—and he went on to say something to this effect: "It is impossible to say what may happen; we may have to ask the assistance of your Government." It was a mere random expression, taken too seriously by Mr. Russell, who probably was only too glad to have something to report to his Government.

Mr. LAYARD was glad to say that Mr. Russell's position at Rome was as satisfactory as before, and he was just as popular as ever. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. RUSSELL gave explanations respecting the conduct and present position of his brother, Mr. Odo Russell.

He remembered distinctly having a conversation with his brother on the subject, and the account which he gave of it. Circumstances were then very different from what they were now. Garibaldi was marching on Rome from the South, the French General had withdrawn his troops from the Southern frontier, and was concentrating them at Civita Vecchia. The Pope feared some act of treachery such as had occurred before, for he was not at all grateful to his Imperial protector, not being able to forget that he had lost two-thirds of his estates under that protection. (Hear, hear.) The day before yesterday he had received a letter from his brother, assuring him that Cardinal Antonelli still treated him with the same courtesy and confidence. The Pope had never denied the conversation; he merely said that his brother had attached greater importance to it than it deserved. But considering the respect he owed to his Holiness, it was only his brother's duty to conclude that the Pope was not speaking at random. (Hear, hear.)

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee of supply upon the Army Estimates, commencing with the first money vote of 5,709,733*l.*, for general staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges, which was agreed to after a long debate, in the course of which

Lord R. CECIL, in order to show the possibility of reducing the estimate of the cost of the army without reducing the number of men, compared the expenditure per man of the English army with that of various continental armies, and analysed the several items of expenditure for the English and French armies respectively, inferring from the results that an enormous saving might be effected in our military expenditure, especially in the non-combatant establishment, by adopting the French model and French economy.

Sir G. LEWIS observed that there was so much difference in all the circumstances of the English and French armies, the mode in which they were raised, the rate of pay and wages, and the two systems of finance, that all comparisons between them were deceptive and useless without very minute inquiry.

On the next vote, of 1,223,936*l.*, for commissariat establishment, services, and movement of troops, Mr. A. MILLS moved to reduce the vote by 80,000*l.*, referring to the expenses of the commissariat transport establishment in the colonies (charged at 80,424*l.*), and arguing that self-governing colonies should bear a portion of this expenditure. This amendment was opposed by Sir G. LEWIS, and, in the discussion which followed, it appeared to open large questions of form as well as policy. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 71 to 65.

On the succeeding vote of 630,385*l.*, for clothing establishments, services, and supplies, Colonel DICKSON, objecting to the annually increasing expense of the Pimlico establishment, moved to reduce the vote by 25,000*l.* Sir G. LEWIS defended the vote, which, he observed, was less by 30,000*l.* than that of last year. The amendment was negatived.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress. The Post-office Savings-banks Bill was recommended, and underwent alterations.

The remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at ten minutes past twelve o'clock till Monday.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.—IRISH CHURCH.

On Monday, in reply to a question from Mr. Walpole, Mr. DILLWYN said he should put off the second reading of the Endowed Schools Bill, which stood for Wednesday next, until about the end of April or the beginning of May. With regard to the motion respecting the Irish Church, which stood in his name for the next day, he should, in order to meet the convenience of Irish members, put it off until after Easter. He proposed to bring it on upon the second Tuesday after Easter, if he should find that day open.

THE POLICE SENT TO WARSAW.

Mr. HENNESSY pressed Sir George Grey still further as to the police-officers sent to Warsaw. The HOME SECRETARY said he did not know the name of the gentleman alluded to in Baron Brunnow's letter as being the person with whom Sir Richard Mayne must put himself in communication.

He denied that there had been any further correspondence from the policemen than that which had been laid upon the table; said the policemen left for Warsaw on the 6th of August, and returned in the first week of October; and in reply to Dr. D. Griffith, he said he had acted in the matter entirely on his own responsibility, and without consultation either with Earl Russell or Lord Palmerston.

GREECE.

Mr. COCHRANE, in moving for copies of correspondence relating to the affairs of Greece, called the attention of the House to the present state of that country, and to the conduct of her Majesty's Government towards it. That conduct, he said, had not been just or generous, and he believed that Lord Palmerston was not aware of the course which had been pursued by the Foreign Office. Having examined the official correspondence laid before the House, with special reference to the despatches of Lord Russell, from the commencement of the demonstrations in favour of Prince Alfred, and, having read some unofficial documents, he contended that from the beginning there had been a want of fairness and candour, of good faith and justice, on the part of Lord Russell towards the Greeks, and that they had reason to complain of being cast into difficulties and perils for the sake of a diplomatic triumph.

Mr. GREGORY, in seconding the motion, took a different view from Mr. Cochrane of the conduct of Lord Russell, which had been, in the first instance, clear and aboveboard, holding out no hope that Prince Alfred would accept the Crown of Greece. He, however, strongly censured the proceedings subsequent to the arrival of Mr. Elliott at Athens. With regard to the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece, he cordially assented to the course taken by the Government in that matter. He declared the present Government of Turkey to be effete, and broadly expressed his desire that the Greeks might conquer that empire and become the rulers of Constantinople.

Mr. M. MILNES expressed his regret that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg had not been accepted as the King of Greece, and urged that now that country should be left to devise its own form of Government.

Mr. LAYARD justified the course which the Government had taken. They had caused the protocols and treaties to be respected, and they had in no way interfered in the election of a king by the Greeks. That people had suffered in their Government and every other way from their desire to increase their territories. That desire the English Government had always sought to restrain, and he maintained that it would not be for the interest of Europe that the Greeks should acquire more territory.

Mr. Layard was followed by Lord J. Manners, Mr. H. Seymour, Lord H. Scott, Mr. D. Griffith, Mr. Cave, and Mr. Clifford.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had been curious to know what could be the ground upon which Mr. Cochrane could have founded an attack upon the Government. There had been personal attacks upon Earl Russell, who could afford to be perfectly indifferent to them. One or two things appeared to have grievously weighed upon the minds of those who took the same view as Mr. Cochrane,—first, that the Greeks had exhibited such unanimity in the desire to elect an English Prince, and that they were not informed at once that Prince Alfred could not be their King. But they were told so at the earliest moment. Then it was said that when they were so told, and they went on to elect the Prince, our Minister was instructed not to interfere. But were Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Elliott to have gone about among the electors and told them not to elect the Prince? Had this been done, the interference would have been blamed as indecent. Then it was said the Greeks had been neglected by the British Government; but the Government had lost no time in endeavouring to secure an acceptable candidate for the crown of Greece; it was for the Greeks themselves to choose; the British Government could only suggest a choice. They did not, indeed, despair that they might yet be able to point out to the Greeks one fit to perform the high duty of reigning over Greece, and acceptable to the people at large. He was, certainly, at a loss to know in what respect their conduct, which had been frank and straightforward from the beginning, was open to blame.

Sir, it has been said that the Greeks are reduced to a lamentable condition. They are reduced to no lamentable condition. (Hear, hear.) They have shown great moderation and prudence; they have conducted a great revolution in a manner that does them honour. (Cheers.) There have been no acts of violence—no outbreaks. (Hear, hear.) They have had great difficulties in arranging their Provisional Government, but they have done it to the best of their judgment, and nothing has happened to make any man say that their condition is a miserable one, or that they have suffered in the eyes of Europe by the course which they have pursued. (Cheers.) It is more meritorious on their part, because undoubtedly the Government they have suffered under for the last thirty years has been calculated to degrade and demoralise them. It has been a Government carried on by corruption for the purpose of arbitrary and despotic rule. It has been a Government on which a Constitution was forced in 1843, but which, from that time down to the last moment of its existence, endeavoured by every device and artifice to render that Constitution null. That endeavour was made by corruption of every description, which at last led to the events of October. (Hear, hear.) And, Sir, when hon. gentlemen say the Greeks are so difficult to govern that it will not be easy to find a prince to undertake that task, I say that a nation which has submitted for thirty years to such a Government as the Greeks have at last severed themselves from cannot be difficult to govern. There must be in such a people a latent feeling of subordination and order which must give rise to a feeling of encourage-

ment, and not of difficulty, in those who are called upon to take a part in managing their affairs. (Hear, hear.) As to Turkey and the European provinces of Turkey—topics which had been imported into the debate—he remarked that education was spreading in Turkey, where the Government was improving, and although many privileges and equalities remained to be conceded to the Christians, they were much better off than they had been. If Mr. Cochrane withdrew his motion, when further papers on the subject were received he would have no objection to lay them on the table.

Mr. FITZGERALD, after disclaiming, on the part of his side of the House, any intention to make personal attacks upon Earl Russell, observed that the question was whether the policy of her Majesty's Government had been frank, straightforward, and becoming an English policy. He maintained that the hopes and wishes of the Greek people had been trifled with, and that the present condition of Greece was owing, to a great extent, to the fault of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. COCHRANE withdrew his motion.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Colonel BARTHELOT moved a resolution in favour of discontinuing the stoppage from the pay of cavalry and horse artillery officers for forage.

Sir G. LEWIS opposed the motion. It would add 20,000*l.* to the estimates. The motion was negatived by 107 to 75.

The House then went into committee of supply upon the remaining Army Estimates, when the following votes were agreed to, after discussion:—635,637*l.* for barrack establishments; 46,097*l.* for Divine service; 43,012*l.* for administration of martial law; 255,993*l.* for medical establishments; 751,084*l.* for disembodied militia; 94,162*l.* for Yeomanry.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

On the order for the third reading of the Naval Coast Volunteers Act Amendment Bill, Mr. H. BERKELEY opposed the further progress of the bill, and moved to defer the third reading for six months. Lord C. PAGET defended the bill, explaining its object and necessity. The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The remaining orders were gone through, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The political news from Poland is becoming of great importance. By resolution of the Central National Committee, General Langiewicz has been proclaimed Dictator of Poland. General Wysocki has been appointed his military coadjutor, while the direction of the Civil Administration has been entrusted to Poentkowski. The following proclamation of General Langiewicz, dated the 10th of March, has been published:—

"Countrymen,—In the name of the Most High, the most patriotic sons of Poland have commenced a struggle, caused by terrible abuses, and directed against the eternal enemies of liberty and civilisation. Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable circumstances in which the enemy, by a great increase of oppression, hastened the armed conflict, the struggle commenced by an unarmed people has already lasted two months, gains strength, and develops itself with energy. In presence of this war to the death, the massacres, the pillage, the conflagrations which mark the progress of the enemy, Poland feels painfully the absence of a visible central power, capable of directing the forces engaged in the struggle, and of summoning new assistance to the field. Although the nation possesses more capable and worthy citizens than I, and although thoroughly conscious of the heavy duties of the office and the weight of responsibility which it involves, the gravity and necessity of the moment have decided me, after consultation with the Provisional Government, to assume the supreme power of Dictator, which I shall surrender to the representatives of the nation as soon as the yoke of the Muscovite is shaken off.

"While retaining the immediate direction of military operations in my own hands, I recognise the necessity of establishing a civil Government, whose functions will be regulated by a special ordinance. Continuing the work of the Provisional Government, I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting land to the peasants, with indemnity to the proprietors.

"Poles of all provinces beneath the Muscovite yoke, I summon you to the struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism. The concord of all citizens, irrespective of difference of classes and religion, community of sacrifices, and unity of strength, will render our now scattered forces terrible to the enemy, and ensure the independence of our country.

"To arms, for the liberty and independence of our fatherland!

(Signed)

"LANGIEWICZ."

The proclamation is said to have produced a prodigious effect. Langiewicz has appointed the insurgent leaders, Jezioranski and Waligorski, generals. General Wysocki has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Polish forces on the left bank of the Vistula.

The effect of the altered aspect of affairs has been felt in Warsaw. All the independent members of the Council of State of Poland have sent in their resignations, including the Archbishop of Warsaw.

It is said, also, that the members of the municipality have resolved upon sending in their resignations, but they have not yet carried out their intention.

It seems that the Grand Duke Constantine can get no one to relieve him from his responsibility. General von Berg declined to go to Warsaw because he felt certain that he and the Grand Duke Constantine would not be able to agree. The general in question, a soldier of fortune, is of opinion that the Polish nation must be "exterminated," as it cannot be won, and doubtless he would have ruled with a rod of iron had he gone to Warsaw. General Sumarokoff, an elderly man of no great talent, is to be the military *Adlatus* of the Grand Duke Constantine, who is now the military as well as the civil Governor of Poland. The Marquis Wielopolski will, it is said, soon be removed from his post, as his position has become untenable, "but he is sure to be well rewarded for the services rendered to the dynasty."

The latest telegrams are as follows:—

BRESLAU, March 13.—The *Schlesische Zeitung* of to-day says:—"According to reliable information, the insurgents have burned several railway bridges in the rear of Sosnowitz, to prevent the arrival of Russian reinforcements. Dombrowa has been occupied by the insurgents. General Langiewicz is reported to have taken up his position at that place, to give battle upon favourable ground."

CRACOW, March 13.—A decree of the Dictator, General Langiewicz, has been published to-day, constituting the civil Government of Poland by the nomination of four directors and two secretaries. It is asserted that an official report has been addressed by thirteen priests to the Archimandrite of Wilna, pointing out that the peasantry of the districts of Wilna and Grodno are favourable to the insurrection, and only await its success to return to the Roman Catholic religion. The Russian troops have committed massacres at Dziernowice, in the district of Biala. They also profaned and plundered the churches.

WARSAW, March 13.—According to reliable information, the insurgents under Lewandowski defeated the Russians on the 5th inst. near Bresnuka, and captured two guns. Another body of insurgents under Lelewel were also victorious near Wladowa, on the Bug, on the 7th inst., on which day the Russians sustained a further defeat near Rataji, although in considerable force at that place.

CRACOW, March 14.—General Langiewicz's vanguard is within a short distance of Miechow. Skirmishes with the Russians took place yesterday in the immediate neighbourhood. The Russian troops near Olkusz, Wolbrom, and Miechow have received reinforcements. Considerable bodies of insurgents are posted at Konin, under the command of Mielecki, who has been appointed colonel by General Langiewicz.

LEMBERG, March 14.—The greater part of the forces of Langiewicz are posted near Miechow, where engagements between the Russian and Polish vanguards took place yesterday. The insurrection is gaining ground in the Government of Kalisch. It is asserted that the insurrection has broken out in Podolia, and that several thousand insurgents are posted near Bar.

THORN, March 13.—Last Monday the insurgents defeated the Russians under the command of Colonel Toll, near Myszwon, in the Government of Plock. The Russians had 100 killed.

WILNA, March 14.—A detachment of the Infantry of the Guard has been drawn into an ambush near Rudnicki, three and a half miles from Wilna, and lost 250 men. The insurrectionary movement has extended to Pleskow.

WARSAW, March 14.—The Grand Duke Constantine has left for Skierniewice. It is believed that his Royal Highness will visit the theatre of war. The chief of the Secret Revolutionary Committee in Warsaw has published an order prohibiting the inhabitants from signing the address to the Emperor proposed by the Marquis Sigismund Wielopolski. M. Rozyki has tendered his resignation as Councillor of State, making the eighth member of the council who has taken this step. All who have resigned belong to the Conservative party.

THORN, March 15.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the cities and districts of Pinsk, Sluck, and Nowogrodek, in the Government of Minak.

CRACOW, March 16.—Considerable masses of Russian troops are advancing upon Poland and Lithuania. The Dictator (Langiewicz) has issued National Bank notes of the value of two Polish florins.

In a letter from Posen, dated March 12, the special correspondent of the *Times* gives a sketch of the military career of Langiewicz, who, at the beginning of last month, for the first time renitted the scattered Polish bands at Wonchock, a little town forty miles to the south of Radom, situate in the midst of wooded hills, and possessed of mines and ironworks. The place afforded a favourable opportunity for the organisation of the corps, both in point of equipment and drill. The General at that time could hardly muster 1,000 muskets in his camp. As for the rest of his force, consisting of about 5,000 men, they had to be armed with scythes and swords, the greater part the production of their own hands in the furnaces of Wonchock. Two Russian columns advanced simultaneously upon Langiewicz, but on their arrival at Wonchock the Polish corps had disappeared, and, according to the official gazette, was "destroyed." These tactics were several times repeated. Once or twice, however, the Poles and Russians have fought, but with no very decisive results on either side. The former dread the artillery, and cling to the woods; the latter can with difficulty be got into proximity to the dreaded scythe. The tactics of the General may be reduced to a simple formula—

In a secure position, he calmly awaits the arrival of Russian troops advancing from all points of the compass. The inert masses being at length brought up in sufficient numbers to venture an attack, the Poles, after an indecisive conflict of an hour or two, march off in perfect order, and, hastening over forty miles with the utmost rapidity, take up another position, where the old game begins afresh. In this wise a week or half-a-week's rest

is always gained for the prey, the hunter dragging slowly along his wearied limbs, and spending all his time in marching after the game he cannot overtake. The Poles, on the other hand, persist in avoiding pitched battles. Not only would the danger of defeat be immense, but their victories must be always complete and result in the death or capture of a number of enemies. How else would it be possible to procure arms with equal convenience and economy?

Of the latest movements of Langiewicz, which have only been reported by telegram, the writer says:—

On the 2nd the Russian corps proceeded in the direction of Olkusz (to the south), Langiewicz following close on their heels, and on the 4th taking up a position in the ravines between Skala and Ofkow, eight miles distant from the city of Cracow. Another attack being probable, he left Jezioranski to ward off the enemy, retreating himself some little way to the east. You are aware of what happened on the 4th. Jezioranski having diverted the attention of the enemy, Langiewicz, owing to the peculiar adroitness of his manoeuvres, returned at the very nick of time, to take the Russians by surprise. Skala was burnt, but the charge of the Kossiniaries (scythemen) mowed the Russians in swaths. Prince Bragatien fled to Slomniki, and such was the terror among the Russians that, Wolbrom, Olkusz, and Pilica being instantly evacuated, his only hope of escape consists in a retreat to Miechow. Once more the Cracow frontier is in the hands of the insurgents, and the Polish Eagle planted up in face of the Austrian coat of arms.

Since then (it is said) Langiewicz has remained unmolested in his camp near Olkusz. The total of his forces in the triangle between Kielce, Czenstohow, and Cracow is estimated at more than 12,000 men,—an army hardly inferior in point of numbers to the Russians opposed to him.

In a preceding letter the same correspondent reviews the political and social condition of Poland. The wealthier portion of the nobility as yet stand aloof from the movement.

The Tories of revolution, they wish for independence without any very lively desire to make the peasantry landed proprietors; the *habitués* of the European Courts, they yearn for the erection of a Polish throne, without, however, deeming it a primary duty of theirs to enforce the principles of liberty and toleration in the kingdom of the future.

A far different spectacle is offered by the rest of the nobility. This numerous class, which, according to Slavonian custom, includes every landed proprietor in the country, is the real soul and origin of the daring enterprise.

In striking contrast to any previous affair of the kind the rebellion of 1863 has been inaugurated by the promise of land to the serf, and an equality of rights to every class in the kingdom. The leaders of the movement cannot conceal from themselves the fact that in bestowing such a boon upon their former dependents they are in reality serving their own interests, and are, besides, giving away what they can hardly be said to possess. In the long run, insurrection cannot be carried through, except by the cordial sympathy and energetic participation of the lowest class; while, on the other hand, the Russian Government is sure enough to waive its former compunction, and now at length enforce the law by which a portion of the soil is to be ceded to the tiller.

By far the greater part of the nobles—Slachbiz—have no property, the majority residing in towns carrying on all kinds of useful professions.

To get out of the way and render innocuous this part of the population and the other artisans seduced by them was the object of this year's conscription. They are chiefly re-idents of the larger towns of 3,000 inhabitants and more, which, it is one of the characteristic features of the latest movement, have furnished the main body of the revolutionary force. Up to this moment, and despite of Polish endeavours to obscure the fact, three-fourths of the insurgents consist of Slachbiz settled in professional life, and the semi-urban, semi-agricultural population inhabiting a Polish county town. Gathered by this municipal nobility, and headed by their wealthier brethren, in possession of land and title, the rebellion of 1863 is as entirely the work of the middle class, or what in Poland must be taken for it, as the revolution of 1831 is to be traced to the agency of the higher magnates.

The disposition of the peasantry, although varying according to time and locality, is described as not very enthusiastic upon the whole. They are pitted by both sides.

The Provisional Government seems thoroughly to have understood the transition state of the rustic class. Cautious in every measure, no part of the public business has been treated with greater discretion than the relation of the insurgent bands to the peasantry. While provender and victuals are taken indiscriminately from landed proprietors, and paid for with drafts upon the Provisional Government, the slightest service rendered by the peasant is, if possible, rewarded with the usual coinage of the country. With the exception of the south-west, where rebellion is paramount, the peasantry have been neither forced nor invited to make common cause with an independence the benighted clowns find it so difficult to understand.

In Plock, and all over the north of the kingdom, the peasantry have furnished no appreciable quantum to the insurrection; but in Lithuania, where the national character is more phant than in the old provinces, the co-operation of the rustics seems to have been as general as, and even more voluntary than, in Radom and the roving ground of General Langiewicz. The priests are the heart and soul of the revolution, and it is said that the greater part of them have taken the oaths to the Provisional Government. The manufacturers are all Germans, and the traders are Jews.

If they don't fight in rank and file, it is they who have the satisfaction of supplying to a considerable extent the wants of war. Above all other classes they are regularly assessed and taxed—or, should they prefer it, murdered—by the Provisional Government.

A further letter from the same writer states that

the Russians have already gone so far as to open negotiations with Langiewicz:—

About a fortnight ago M. Petrikow, a dignitary of State and one of the favourite squires of the Marquis Wielopolski, repaired to General Langiewicz with proposals of peace and armistice. While staying with the General his presence in the insurgents' camp was unofficial, and by 'inspired' correspondence it was attributed to his involuntary capture by the rebels; but the fact of his mission is now sufficiently ascertained to make his journey appear intentional and one of the gravest importance for the parties concerned. M. Petrikow was the bearer of proposals the gist of which may be described as follows:—If General Langiewicz would lay down arms or assent to a cessation of hostilities for a fortnight the Government of the Grand Duke Constantine would not only endeavour to obtain the sanction of the armistice at St. Petersburg, but also advocate the bestowal of a Charter upon the kingdom. The latter would be modelled upon the Constitution of 1815, although some alterations might be found indispensable by the Czar; a general amnesty would be also accorded, and, as the Government hoped, the administrative independence restored on a firm and reliable basis. At the same time the upper strata of Warsaw society were confidentially invited to sign a petition to this effect for transmission to the Czar. But General Langiewicz declined the offer, and so, in their turn, did the upper strata. The General regretted his inability to confide in Russian promises, while the Warsaw capitalists assured the Government that, whatever their willingness to co-operate for the restoration of peace, the Charter of 1815 was no longer the panacea by which the cure could be effected. They would only endanger their personal safety by praying for a concession which, in the temporary ascendancy of the rebels, had not the slightest prospect of being accepted by the national party.

Langiewicz has lately issued an address to the Galician Poles, exhorting them not to send him any more unarmed recruits, as they are simply in his way. "Arms! arms! give us arms," he cries; "that is all we want. We have men enough here. You can stay quietly at home yourselves, doing all in your power to supply us in the field with weapons and ammunition." The insurgent leaders have published a proclamation exhorting both Austrian and Prussian Poles to let their respective Governments alone, but to do all they can in support of the struggle against Russia, who is alone "the deadly enemy."

The small bands scattered over the country are now nearly all under the command of recognised leaders. In Podlasie these commandants are named Lelewel and Lewandowski; in Plock, Padlewski; in Kalisz, Mieloncki; and in Pinsk, Raczynski.

General Langiewicz has received the following letter from Garibaldi:—

Caprera, March 1.

My dear Langiewicz,—May God bless you, and with you the sacred cause of your country! You will triumph by conducting your insurrection, as you do, in detail; and by propagating the movement through the whole of ancient Poland—and beyond those limits if you can. You will thus afford time to realise in fact the sympathies which you merit from all the world. You have already accomplished wonderful things—well worthy of the name of Poland. At the head of your youth you achieve miracles. We will all be with you—and soon.

JOSEPH GARIBALDI.

The *France* asserts that Langiewicz has declined the proffered services of Garibaldi, on the ground that, the movement in Poland being essentially national, he does not wish to offend those classes of Poles who might object to succour of an exclusively revolutionary character.

A Dresden journal affirms that Mieroslawski has passed through that city on his way back to Paris, having been requested by the National Committee not to take any leading part in the Polish movement.

Six thousand muskets, which were to have been clandestinely forwarded from Russia through the Danubian Principalities, have found their way into the hands of the Polish insurgents.

The four young Poles who came from France, and who were given up to the Russians by the Prussian authorities at Thorn, are now confined in the citadel of Warsaw.

The following extract from a letter, dated Outrovo, the 8th inst., will show that the convention concluded between the Russian and Prussian Governments on the 8th of February is not a dead letter:—

Thanks to the convention, this is the second time we see Russians in our town. A detachment of hussars, commanded by a Russian officer, have entered here without difficulty, and have fixed themselves upon us as if we formed part of the kingdom of Poland. Some Prussian lancers have, moreover, just brought in four wounded Russians.

The most horrible atrocities are being perpetrated by the Cossacks attached to the Russian army—

Two insurgents having sought shelter in the house of a conservator of forests named Seewald, at Ostrow, on the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, were pursued by ten Cossacks. The latter entered the house, and dragged Mr. Seewald outside, where they flogged him with their whips, and then stabbed him in several places with their lances. They left him bleeding, and then attacked his sister, whom they stripped and flogged. The servants were treated like their masters, and were horribly mutilated. They then set the house and offices on fire. Four peasants who were thrashing corn in a barn were shut up and burnt to death. One of the Cossacks who remained too long in the house, seeking what he could plunder, was likewise burnt to death.

FRANCE.

In Saturday's sittings of the Senate M. Larabit read the report of the committee upon the petition in favour of Poland. The committee has arrived at the following conclusions:—

In view of the present position of affairs, and of the

negotiations which have been entered upon, the committee, convinced by the communications which it has received, feels persuaded that the Government of the Emperor has done and will continue to do all that is just and possible and politic in favour of Poland. The committee is, therefore, of opinion that it would be neither necessary nor justifiable to recommend the Ministry to take the petitions into consideration; and for this reason proposes to the Senate, by a large majority, to leave the matter to the decision of the wisdom of the Emperor, and to pass to the order of the day.

Diplomatic documents relating to Poland have also been laid before the Senate. Amongst them is a despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, dated 26th March, 1863, addressed to Count Walewski, at that time Ambassador of France in London. The despatch calls to mind that in 1831 the Emperor Nicholas released himself from the obligations towards Europe imposed upon him by the treaties of 1815 with regard to Poland. The Great Powers fully understood the danger which might arise by the aggrandisement of Russia and the advantages to be derived from returning to the treaties prohibiting Russia to possess the kingdom of Poland otherwise than as a distinct State. The despatch then continues:—

The time appears to have arrived for reminding Russia of the obligations she has contracted towards Europe in reference to Poland.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys concludes by requesting Count Walewski to ascertain the opinion of Lord Clarendon upon the subject. Another despatch addressed by Count Walewski to Count Persigny, on the 15th October, 1855, states that Lord Clarendon entertained similar views upon the expediency of taking advantage of passing events to bring about, as far as possible, some change in favour of Poland. His lordship, however, did not think it necessary to impose such an arrangement as an absolute condition for the re-establishment of peace with Russia.

Another despatch communicated is from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. de Talleyrand, dated 17th February, 1863. M. Drouyn de Lhuys regrets that Prussia had departed from her neutrality, and enumerates as inconveniences likely to result from this resolution:—That the Polish question had thereby acquired European importance; that the idea of unity between the different populations of the ancient kingdom of Poland had been revived; that a really national insurrection had been brought about; that the Prussian Government had by this means cast itself into serious embarrassments, and that it had created a political situation already a cause of grave uneasiness, and likely to prove the source of future complication for the Cabinet.

Another despatch is from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Duc de Montebello, dated 18th February. This document states that the Polish question possesses above any other the privilege of exciting in France the sympathy of all classes. M. Drouyn de Lhuys recapitulates a conversation with Baron de Budberg, from whom he says he had not concealed that even "despite of us, events may grow embarrassing, and the pressure of public opinion become greater as the gravity of circumstances increased." M. Drouyn de Lhuys comments upon the hopes aroused upon the accession of the Emperor Alexander to the throne, and considers that if they should not be realised Russia would create embarrassment for herself and place France in a disagreeable position. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in conclusion, requests the Duc de Montebello to lay the question in this shape before Prince Gortschakoff.

According to *La France*, "Earl Russell has addressed a despatch to the Powers who signed the treaty of Vienna, stating that the present condition of Poland renders diplomatic intervention desirable, to require from Russia full and entire execution of the first article of the final act of the treaty of Vienna, of June 9th, 1815. France cannot but perceive in the initiative taken by the English Cabinet an echo of her own views." The same paper states that Sweden and Portugal had given in their adhesion to the views of Earl Russell—that Austria shows a disposition to adopt the same step; but that Prussia and Spain have not yet returned an answer.

La France asserts that the Dictator Langiewicz has accredited official agents to all foreign Governments, to protect the interests of the insurrectionary Government of Poland.

There was a manifestation in favour of Poland in the streets of Marseilles by several hundred people, who walked about crying, "Vive Poland! Vive l'Empereur!"

The *Presse* publishes a letter from General Dembinaki, declaring that he holds to be an enemy of Poland any man, whether he calls himself Kosuth or Ladislav Mickiewicz, who seeks to cause Austria the least uneasiness on account of Hungary.

The *Moniteur* denies the reports as to the early forming of a camp at Châlons. "The camp will only be formed at the end of May, as in previous years."

A meeting of all the leading Orleanists in Paris has been held at the house of the Duc de Broglie. M. Thiers, M. Guizot, General Changarnier, M. Rivet, M. Barthélemy Hilaire, M. Dufaure, and many other Orleanists of distinction were present. The point to be debated was, whether the party should continue to abstain from public life, or should enter the arena, take the oath, and appear as candidates at the forthcoming elections. The words of the oath are, "I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor." All present seemed inclined to abandon their passive resistance, and all but two agreed that this oath might be taken. The two were M. Dufaure and another not named, and M. Guizot hesitated. The decision has alarmed the Government, which, in the *Constitutionnel*, hints at the necessity for imposing new oaths and demanding

categorical explanations. It is thought that several Orleanists may be returned.

ITALY.

The King has given the Royal assent to the bill authorising the Government to conclude a loan with Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, and the National Bank. The contract holds good for 700 millions, but it is not intended to raise more than 500 millions at present. The amount of the new Italian loan reserved for public subscription in Italy is five millions of rents, or 100 millions lire stock.

By order of the King the soldiers compromised in the last Garibaldian rising in Sicily, and condemned to penal servitude for life, have had this sentence commuted into twenty years' imprisonment.

Numerous arrests have taken place at Palermo in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy to establish the Sicilian Government upon Mazzinian principles.

Garibaldi's wound has shown symptoms of an aggravated character.

The Parliamentary session will close in March, and the session for 1863 will open shortly afterwards.

A Turin letter says:—"M. Alberto Mario, the husband of Miss White, has sent in his resignation of his seat in Parliament, to which he had been returned by the constituency of Casvlar in Sicily. The President of the Chamber announced that this resignation was grounded on the Republican principles of M. Mario, which did not allow him to take the oath of fealty to the King and the Constitution. He, however, declined reading before the Chamber the letter of M. Mario. It is understood that this letter is couched in language insulting to the person of the King, no less than to the existing institutions of the country. The letter, it is said, will be put into the hands of the judicial authorities for criminal prosecution."

The *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal decree regulating the exercise of the right of granting the Royal exequatur to ecclesiastical nominees from Rome.

AUSTRIA.

In order to satisfy the reiterated applications of Russia, Austria has, it is said, sent reinforcements to her garrisons on the frontiers of Russian Poland. The mission of those troops will be to closely watch the frontier so as to prevent too frequent communications between the insurgents and the Poles of Galicia.

A semi-official paper says that Prince Metternich has been summoned from Paris, to report to the Ministry the present condition of political affairs.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is lying ill of the measles on the island of Lacrocia.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes—"Whether the convention is or is not a fact, there can now be no doubt that Prussia is at this moment doing her utmost in helping Russia to subdue the Poles. Her Polish province is swarming with Russian officers in full uniform, who are constantly employing the Prussian police in watching and otherwise persecuting the Polish inhabitants. The system of terrorism which has of late marked the conduct of the government in the Grand Duchy of Posen is only too evident a mark of the influence of these Russian agents; indeed there is very little difference between the treatment of the Poles in the kingdom and that of the Poles in Posen, except that the latter are fined and imprisoned under the semblance of a judicial trial."

At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice asked consent to prosecute the *Little Reactionary*, a factious print lately started by the Feudal party in opposition to the *Kladderadatsch*, and which was lately seized for gross abuse of those deputies who signed the address to the King, and whom it called ragamuffins and scamps, and taxed with prolonging the Session for the sake of three thalers a day, with other amenities of that nature. The Minister's tenderness for the feelings of the Opposition excited some surprise. Amid the applause of the Chamber, President Grabow proposed to refuse the authorisation demanded, on the ground that the dignity of the House forbade its paying attention to such a matter. The cause of the singular application was soon apparent. Later in the day came the proposal of the Committee on the Budget to strike out 35,000 thalers secret-service money, set down in the Estimates for the Ministry of the Interior. Despite the appeals of the Minister the item was struck out.

The struggle as to the military force of the kingdom is being renewed. In the military committee of the Deputies on Monday amendments were proposed by Herr von Forkenbeck to the law on the military organisation of the country. None of the Ministers were present. Paragraph three, as proposed by Herr von Forkenbeck, is worded as follows:—"The strength of the army in time of peace shall be fixed by a special law. The yearly budget of military expenses shall be based upon this law." This paragraph was, with a slight addition, almost unanimously agreed to, two members only voting against it. The Royal Commissioner who represented the Minister at War on the committee declared that the Government could not agree to the amendment of Herr von Forkenbeck, and would not bring forward an organic law on the military organisation. He further stated that by such discussions the conflict between the Government and the members would not be avoided, but, on the contrary, be increased.

RUSSIA.

It is stated from St. Petersburg that the relations between the Emperor and Prince Gortschakoff are so unsatisfactory that the latter is likely soon to be out of office. The Russian Premier is exceedingly self-willed, and it appears that he has recently taken steps which are not to the taste of the Emperor Alexander, who has a high sense of his sovereign rights, although he is a good-natured and tractable man.

According to a recent letter the Cabinet oscillates between the opposite poles of Charter and Slaughter. Could the Poles be prevailed upon to renounce a national army and their eastern provinces, the decision, it is believed, would be equally favourable and prompt.

The *Siecle* has the following relative to the emancipation of the serfs:—

The 3rd March, as is well known, was the day on which expired the period fixed by the Imperial manifesto of March 3, 1861, for the rural organisation of the Russian serfs; but the dispositions of that document are not yet completely executed; only 100,563 acts of arrangements have been drawn up, and but 87,863 have been applied. Two years ago, 3,000,000 serfs paid the obrok, or tax for exemption from forced labour, and 7,000,000 were subjected to the compulsory service. Since that period, 1,167,015 peasants have become proprietors of land, 5,000,000 are entirely freed from forced labour, and 3,080,000 are still liable to the corvée. What an amount of evils from ancient despotism to be swept away? What a number of existences to free from the yoke weighing upon so many generations? Before the 3rd March, 1861, there were in 27 governments of Russia 1,955 schools for peasants; the number is now 6,666, an increase of 4,711 in two years. The Government of St. Petersburg seems now almost terrified at the number of the disinherited whom it has called to relative liberty; it has just re-examined the former measures adopted against the "demagogical peasants," but it will however in vain attempt to arrest the impulsion given.

SPAIN.

The Government has refused to grant permission to the Democratic party to hold a meeting in favour of Poland, and has determined to open the Cortes upon the 8th of April.

GREECE.

The National Assembly has elected a committee to discuss the question of the succession to the throne of Greece with the Minister of the Interior. Demonstrations in favour of the ex-King Otto have taken place in Sparta, Calamita, Tricala, and Locria.

This week the name of Prince William of Baden, instead of a Danish Prince, is uppermost as a probable candidate for the throne of Greece.

The National Assembly has, by 105 against 71 votes, recalled M. Christides, the chief of the French party, who had been exiled by the Provisional Government.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The National Assembly having during its debate on the budget passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, the President of the Council on Saturday read a message from the Throne, commenting upon the conduct of the Deputies, and dissolving the Chamber for refusing to vote the budget.

TURKEY.

A Turkish army is to be concentrated at Shumla. The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople affirms that Servia is preparing for insurrection, and that the Sultan has resolved to check the first symptom of revolt as he did in Montenegro, and has collected 30,000 men on the frontier.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MIEROSLAWSKI is fairly back in Paris, and quietly domiciled at his old lodgings in Passy, where he is busy drawing up a statement of what he personally witnessed, with the motives actuating his prompt withdrawal from the scene of action.—*Letter from Paris.*

THE OIL-SPRINGS.—Letters from the Upper Canada oil-springs state that a well which some time since ceased to flow has again commenced spouting, and now yields from 300 to 400 barrels a-day. A large quantity of oil is also being taken from the different wells by pumping; so there is no fear of any present failure of the supply.

THE VENERABLE JOSHUA QUINCY attained his ninety-first year on the 3rd inst. Two well-known merchants of Boston, both over fourscore, who were of his military family when he commanded the hussars, paid their respects to their former chief, notwithstanding the extreme cold. The united ages of the three gentlemen exceeds the period that has elapsed since the landing of the pilgrims.—*American Paper.*

CIRCASSIA AND RUSSIA.—The latest news from Constantinople respecting Circassia is, that four envoys have been despatched by Russia to different parts of the country, seeking peace. The answer of the Circassians was, "It was we who, four years ago, proposed peace, and you would have no peace; now you propose peace, it must be that you can no longer make war. Treaties with you are more dangerous than war with you."

LANGIEWICZ, THE POLISH LEADER.—A Silesian paper gives some particulars of the Polish leader Langiewicz, and vouches for their correctness:—"Marian Langiewicz, a native of the Grand Duchy of Posen, is the son of a physician, and was entered at the University of Breslau, whence he went to that of Prague, in order to devote himself, under the guidance of Professor Czelakowsky, to the study of the Slavonian languages. After a few months, however,

he returned to Breslau, to study mathematics, and subsequently accepted a very advantageous situation as tutor in the family of M. von S., a Polish landed proprietor. Two years later he returned to Breslau to complete his studies, and then went to Berlin, where he served his year in the Artillery. After that he went to Paris and to Italy, made the campaign of Sicily and Naples under Garibaldi, and, at its conclusion was appointed one of the instructors at the Polish Military School at Cuneo. He is of small stature, and about thirty-four years of age. His elder brother practices as a physician at Witkowo, in the Grand Duchy of Posen."

THE KING OF DAHOMEY AND THE "GRAND CUSTOM."—The advices by the West African mail-steamer state that the commodore had returned from Abomey, where he had been received with all the honours customary in the bloodthirsty capital. Eight men were sacrificed on the occasion, but as a special favour to so distinguished a guest one of the intended victims was thrown to the commodore from the platform. His life was therefore saved, and he is now serving on board H.M.S. Rattlesnake. The King has offered to place Whydah in the hands of the commodore, and to rebuild the English fort, provided a governor was sent by the English Government. He also informed the commodore that if he at once complied with the wishes of her Majesty's Government respecting the slave-trade and customs of the country he would in all probability be poisoned the next day, but promised that if the commodore would return in six months everything should be settled to his satisfaction. No treaty was signed, and from our experience of African kings, and the usual policy displayed by them on receipt of disagreeable requisitions, we are led to believe that no immediate good will result from the commodore's visit.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

ADDRESS OF FRENCH PROTESTANT PASTORS.

The following address to ministers of the Gospel in this country has been sent from Paris through the Rev. Dr. Massie. The distinguished Protestant pastors whose names are at the foot attest that it has been signed by 689 Protestant ministers of France. Since the 13th of March further signatures have, we understand, been sent in, raising the total to the large number of 708:—

TO THE MINISTERS AND PASTORS OF ALL EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Paris, February 12th, 1863.

Honoured and Beloved Brethren in the Lord,—It is the glory of England to have given to the world the example of abolishing first the slave-trade, and then slavery. It is her glory to have continued for the last sixty years the work of suppressing universally the slave-trade and slavery at the cost, it is asserted, of fifty millions of pounds sterling. And it is, under God, chiefly to her religious men, to her Clarkeons, her Wilberforces, her Buxtons, to her missionary societies, that England owes this glory. Will not the sons and successors of these great Christians complete their work, by urging their country to declare itself openly for the true cause of the liberation of the slave in the terrible struggle which is at present convulsing the United States of America?

No more revolting spectacle has ever been set before the civilised world, than a Confederacy consisting mainly of Protestants, forming itself, and demanding independence in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, with a professed design of maintaining and propagating slavery; a Confederacy which lays down, as the cornerstone of its constitution, the system of slavery as it exists at present in the Southern States, a system which may be defined briefly as the right to treat man like cattle, and to commit adultery and murder with impunity. Setting aside all political considerations, can any Christian heart fail to be stirred to indignation at hearing the chief of that Confederacy answering a decree of emancipation by an implied threat of extermination?

The triumph of such a cause would put back the progress of Christian civilisation and of humanity a whole century. It would make angels weep in heaven, and demons rejoice in hell. It would enable the friends of the slave-trade and of slavery in all lands to hold up their heads, ever ready as they are to reappear at the first signal, in Asia, in Africa, and even in the great cities of Europe. It would give a fatal blow to the work of evangelical missions. And what a frightful responsibility would rest on the Church which should remain the silent spectator of such a triumph!

If there is a peaceable means of hastening the end of the war and of rendering its issue such as is desired by all the friends of humanity, is it not that the sincere Christians of Europe should give to the cause of emancipation a powerful testimony which would leave to those who fight for the right of oppressing the slaves no hope of ever seeing those Christians give them the hand of fellowship?

Ministers and Pastors of all the Evangelical denominations of England, Scotland, and Ireland,—it is here we need your assistance. Take the lead and let us call forth a great and peaceful manifestation of sympathy for the coloured race so long oppressed and debased by Christian nations. Let us thus discourage the partisans of slavery. Let us strengthen and encourage those who wish to abolish it, at the same time disposing them to listen to our suggestions. It is in free England that

such manifestations can be powerful. What may we not hope for if, throughout Great Britain, the voice of all the ministers of the crucified Saviour—and in France our voice echoing theirs—pray and plead that soon there may no longer be in the United States a coloured man that is not free and equal with the whites!

May God grant it, and may His blessing rest alike on Great Britain and the United States, in Christ, the true Liberator!

Signed up to this day by six hundred and eighty-nine pastors in France, as attested by

GRAND PIERRE, Pasteur.

G. MONOD, Pasteur Suffragant, Paris.

LOUIS ROGNON, Pasteur.

LOUIS PULSFORD.

FRED. MONOD, Pasteur.

EUG. BESSIER.

Paris, March 13, 1863.

Mrs. Taylor, the wife of P. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P., of Aubry-house, Notting-hill, has issued the following circular:—

There are various considerations connected with the institution of slavery which make it, far more than is the case in ordinary politics, a question especially and deeply interesting for women, and demanding the fullest exercise of their influence and activity. A number of Englishwomen have undertaken to form a women's committee, to co-operate with the Emancipation Society already existing, by all means in their power, and especially by the circulation of tracts, &c., explanatory of slavery as it now exists in the United States, and of its bearing on the present struggle between the North and the South. Your assistance and co-operation are most earnestly solicited. All communications and subscriptions to be forwarded as above.

Meetings in favour of negro emancipation have been held during the past week at Leicester and Southampton. The former was attended by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; the latter by Mr. George Thompson and the Rev. Mr. Rylance as a deputation from the Emancipation Society.

Postscript.

Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

It is officially announced at Warsaw that the express trains on the Warsaw and Vienna line have ceased running.

The following telegraphic news is published this morning:—

CRACOW, March 17. — The headquarters of the Dictator, General Langiewicz, were yesterday established at Dmalozoyce. The Russians have sacked and plundered Michalowice. Massacres have been committed at Glebolkow and Goraka. At the latter place Mr. Finkenstone, corn-merchant and a British subject, was robbed and seriously wounded. A fresh body of insurgents, numbering 1,000 men, has been organised in the districts lying to the south of Lublin. They are well armed, and have proclaimed a national Government in several places.

In the French Senate the debate on Poland began yesterday. The speakers were M. N. Bonjean, de Poniatowski, and De la Guéronnière. The latter said he believed there was still time for Russia to carry out the treaties on the fulfilment of which he said the peace of the world depended. The debate will be resumed this day.

Of far more consequence is the announcement of the Nation, the organ of the Minister of the Interior, that "the Austrian Ambassador, Prince Metternich, has found, in his interviews with the Emperor and Count Rechberg, that the opinions of the Emperor of Austria are in conformity with those entertained at Paris with regard to the diplomatic questions which have arisen from events in Poland."

The City of London has spoken out loudly and boldly in respect to Poland. One of the largest and most influential meetings the City has ever seen was held in the Guildhall yesterday, to express sympathy with the Poles in their noble struggle for freedom. The Lord Mayor was to have presided, but indisposition prevented his attendance. In his absence Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence was called to the chair. Among the speakers were Lord Harrowby, the Hon. W. Denman, M.P., Mr. Crawford, M.P., Sir Henry Hoare, M.P., Mr. Hennessy, M.P., Mr. Fawcett, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. H. Seymour, M.P., Mr. Edmund Beales, Earl Zetland, Lord Truro, Sir H. Verney, M.P., &c. The resolutions were of a most uncompromising character. The first denounced the conduct of Russia towards Poland, and the second and third called upon the Government to withdraw from diplomatic intercourse with Russia until the persecution of Poland was put an end to. All the resolutions were warmly received and unanimously adopted. A stirring address to the Poles was agreed to. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. H. D. Seymour, M.P., suggested that another debate should take place in Parliament on the subject of Poland before the Easter recess, every member on the appointed day bringing up a petition in favour of Poland from his constituents; that a committee should be appointed in London to receive subscriptions, which by communication between the Lord Mayor and the Prefect of the Seine should assume an international character. The Earl of Shaftesbury in the course of his speech said—"I trust the time is not far distant when we shall recognise Poland as readmitted into the family of nations, and date her progress from the time when she starts again, with all the newness, all the life, all the joy, all the freedom of a long-oppressed but regenerated nation. (Cheers.) It seems as if the hand of Providence were being signalled on the present occasion. It seems as if the time were at hand when the wrongs of Poland were to cease, and she were again to stand erect amongst the families of Europe. The whole of this rising has been marked by great capacity, by much judgment, and by true rectitude of feeling.

Mark the letter of that good, that great man Langiewicz who appears to be another Garibaldi raised up for this particular occasion—(Cheers)—mark the prudence of that man. He receives from his old friend and coadjutor, his old commander, Garibaldi—a letter tendering his services. What is his reply? Langiewicz, in the name of the Polish nation says: "I love you. I thank you for your generous and noble offer; but come not here. Our movement must not have anything of a revolutionary character. Let the Poles work out their destiny. The patriots of Poland will do the work. We want your sympathy. We are not in want of your active co-operation." Let us, therefore, come forward with our expression of sympathy; but let us come forward simultaneously with our language of denunciation. Let us tell the Emperor of Russia and all his myrmidons that they have perpetrated acts of cruelty, violence, and savagery quite unparalleled in the wars of the nations of India; worse than the cruelties perpetrated by the Six Nations and all the Red Indians on the continent of America."—Towards the close of the meeting the following letter was read from Miss Nightingale, who is on her sick-bed:—"If there is a fund for the sick and wounded of the Polish insurrection, will you kindly pay this little sum (10s.)? It makes my heart burn to hear of that noble nation struggling again for freedom. May God prosper and bless her efforts and bring her safe to port!" (Loud cheering.)

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night the Union Relief Aid Act Continuance Bill passed through committee. After a short conversation on the storage of gunpowder in Edinburgh Castle their Lordships adjourned.

As soon as the questions had been disposed of in the House of Commons—none of them being of importance—Mr. Stowe moved for leave to bring in a bill for closing public-houses on Sundays. A short discussion followed, the bill being opposed by Mr. Peake. Sir G. GREY said he should not oppose the introduction of the bill, but he wished it to be understood that he did not intend to pledge himself to the support of the measure. A division took place, when leave was given to introduce the bill by 141 votes to 52.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER moved for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the game laws. In an able speech he reviewed recent legislation on the subject, and contended that the whole question required careful consideration. Mr. THOMPSON moved as an amendment that inquiry should be suspended until the country had had further experience of the Poaching Act of last session. He contended that that Act was working well, and had in fact almost put a stop to the occupation of regular poachers. When he sat down there began at once the uproar which usually attends business in which the loud-voiced squires take an interest. They were intent on putting a stop to all inquiry and on getting to their dinners; so they shouted, "Divide, divide!" with all their might when any speaker rose to continue the discussion. Still, Sir GEORGE GREY did contrive to make it understood that he should support Mr. Forster's motion, and Mr. NEWDEGATE edged in a few sentences on the other side. Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL was, however, shouted down. Then came a division, in which the motion for a select committee was lost by 176 votes to 157.

In a few minutes the House was all but clear, and Mr. ROEBUCK brought forward his motion for a return of the persons who had been allowed to change their names. He contended that it was the right of every one to change his name if he pleased, without payment of any fee, and he strongly censured the conduct of Lord Llanover in respect to Mr. Jones, of Clytha, and others.

Sir GEORGE GREY subsequently defended himself from some charges which Mr. Roebuck had made against him, and offered to give the return asked for in another and less objectionable shape. After some further amusing discussion, in which the Solicitor-General took part, the original motion was withdrawn, and the return in the shape promised by Sir G. Grey was ordered.

Mr. COWPER obtained leave to bring in a bill for the embankment of the south side of the Thames, and the other orders being disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty minutes past eight o'clock.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Yesterday morning the newly-married Royal couple left Osborne, took the railway at Clarence Victualling-yard, Gosport—having declined to pass through Portsmouth, though willing to receive an address—and reached Windsor Castle in the afternoon. They received an address at the pretty village of Mortimer, one of the stations, and a young lady presented a bouquet on behalf of the maidens of the place. The Princess received each in the most gracious manner. The crowd then cheered most heartily, the train continued its course, and the lovely Princess looked the very embodiment of happiness, her amiable countenance winning the admiration of all the good people of Mortimer. The streets of Windsor were decorated with flags of all nations and various devices, and looked as gay as on the day of their departure for Osborne. There was no guard of honour, and the Prince and his suite occupied only two open carriages. Her Royal Highness wore a purple velvet mantle, and white silk bonnet with blush roses. The Prince and Princess of Wales, it is expected, will leave London on Saturday for Norfolk, and return to town in the course of a week, when they will give another grand entertainment at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales has written to the Lord Mayor expressing the deep regret at the accidents which occurred on the night of the illuminations. His Royal Highness expresses a wish that the Lord Mayor will give him full information as to the circumstances of the families of the unfortunate sufferers, in order that, if necessary, he may contribute in some way to the relief of their distress.

MARK LANE—THIS DAY.

A limited supply of English wheat was received fresh up to this morning's market, coastwise and by land carriage. Selected samples move off steadily, and at very full prices; but inferior produce met a slow sale, on former terms. The supply of foreign wheat on offer was large. In most descriptions, a moderate—chiefly retail—business was transacted, and the currency ruled firm. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request, at fair quotations. The trade for barley ruled inactive, at the late decline in prices. The supply on the stands was moderate. The demand for malt was by no means active, at late rates.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * We have received several communications quite too late to be available for our present number.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863.

SUMMARY.

THE universality of the commemoration of the Royal marriage—the greatest national demonstration ever witnessed in Great Britain—was chequered by a few sad or disagreeable drawbacks. Several persons unhappily lost their lives in London on the night of the illumination owing to the severe pressure, and we fear the culpable “rushes” of the ruffian element in the crowd: and both the Queen and Prince of Wales have promptly expressed their sincere sorrow at the calamity, and their desire to help the surviving sufferers. For the most part Ireland was as hearty in its rejoicings as the sister-kingdom, and the stupid fanaticism of the students of the Catholic University, and the disgraceful outrages of organised mobs in Dublin and Cork, only bring out in stronger relief the general loyalty of the population. Tomorrow evening, the Prince and Princess of Wales, after their very brief seclusion, preside over the first of a series of festive entertainments, in which it will be seen, with regret, the Royal Mother takes no share. Unquestionably, the re-appearance of Queen Victoria in public life would complete the satisfaction of her subjects at the recent marriage, and dissipate reasonable anxieties.

While the trustees of the Peabody Gift are arranging for the erection of model lodging-houses on a large scale in London, a private individual, Mr. Alderman Waterlow, has been erecting a block of improved dwellings for twenty families of the working classes in the densest part of Finsbury, and they were opened on Saturday last. The distinguishing feature of this enterprise is that it is based on commercial considerations. If, as is hoped, these houses can be made to yield eight or nine per cent., Mr. Waterlow will have done more than anyone else to solve the difficult problem—how the abodes of our poorer population are to be made wholesome and decent. He proposes a public company to expand his scheme, and we are pleased to find that the suggestion was favourably received by influential gentlemen present. Perhaps, however, the most urgent need in this direction is the buying up and re-fitting of dilapidated houses already in use. If capitalists could see their way, at a reasonable rate of interest, to purchase whole courts of these squalid dwellings and make them fit to live in, they would effect a blessed revolution in the habits and moral tone of our industrial population.

The Polish nation has now got a head in the person of General Langiewicz, who has been appointed Dictator, and is calmly appointing his civil and military subordinates. That able commander, having baffled all the Russian columns sent against him, has secured his communications with the Austrian frontier, whence he draws his supplies of arms. The fact that the Russian Government has already sought to patch up a hasty peace with Circassia, and proposed terms with the Polish Dictator, indicates the importance of the insurrection. “We cannot trust you”—was in effect the reply of the Polish hero. It is in the power of Austria to make or mar the Polish revolution, and, according to the Paris journals, that Government is disposed to act with France, and maintain her neutrality, but Vienna accounts

state that the Emperor distrusts his brother Sovereign of the Tuileries. The sagacity and moderation of the Polish leaders, their resolve not to concentrate their forces to be mowed down by Russian artillery, the refusal even of Garibaldi's proffered help, the growing disgust of the myrmidons of the Czar, and the marvellous action of the secret organisation of the National Committee, are daily giving fresh strength to the national movement. The insurrection is now spread over 35,000 square English miles, an area half as large as the Empire of Austria.

The City of London, at an imposing meeting held yesterday in the Guildhall, expressed its sympathy with Poland, and called for a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Russia till the wrongs of that oppressed nationality were redressed. “Let us do everything short of going to war,” was the spirit of the speakers—“arouse Parliament, and send addresses and money to the struggling Poles.” The nation will heartily respond to this programme, and say with Florence Nightingale, who sent a contribution from her bed of sickness to the sick and wounded Poles, “God prosper Poland and bless her efforts, and bring her safe to port.”

We publish elsewhere a remarkable address from more than seven hundred pastors of the French Protestant Churches inviting their brethren in Great Britain to take the lead in a great and peaceful manifestation of sympathy with the coloured race in America, in strengthening the hands of those who are striving for the abolition of slavery, and in denouncing a system “which may be defined briefly as the right to treat men like cattle, and to commit adultery and murder with impunity.” The appeal avoids all reference to political questions, and is based solely upon considerations of morality and religion. “The triumph of such a cause,” say the Protestant pastors of France, referring to the possible consolidation of a state based on slavery, “would put back the progress of Christian civilisation and of humanity a whole century. It would make angels weep in heaven, and demons rejoice in hell. It would enable the friends of the slave-trade, ever ready as they are, to reappear at the first signal, in Asia, in Africa, and even in the great cities of Europe. It would give a fatal blow to the work of evangelical missions. And what a frightful responsibility would rest on the Church which should remain the silent spectator of such a triumph!” An appeal thus signed by the great body of Protestant ministers in France will not, we are sure, be allowed to pass without a prompt and fitting response. If there were need that the voice of British Christians should be heard in condemnation of American slavery eight years ago, how much more is it incumbent on them to express their solemn condemnation now that a system which violates the primary teachings of Christianity, and consecrates lust and oppression, is about to be made the “corner-stone” of a new nation, which audaciously challenges the sanction of the civilised world! The seven hundred French pastors deserves all honour and thanks for taking the initiative, and making this fraternal appeal to their English brethren.

We cannot be surprised at the exasperated tone of the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to the depredations of the Alabama and Florida upon their commerce. About the same time that they heard of the burning of the Jacob Bell by a steamer sent forth from this country, they must have learned that the shiploads of food forwarded to feed our starving operatives had reached their destination. They know also full well that our Lairds and Lindays—members of the Legislature—and others, are building iron-clad ships enough to raise the blockade of the Southern ports and perhaps to terminate the war, and that Confederate envoys, with the blood of fugitive slaves on their hands, are received with raptures in City circles, where Southern contracts and bonds are much sought after. All this may be consistent with the letter of neutrality, but it is unquestionably adapted to sow deep the seeds of international hatred, and to excite a frenzy of indignation among a people who, with all their faults, represent free institutions, free religion, and free industry in the New World.

The Federal Congress has closed its sittings, and will not meet again, unless specially convened, until the close of the year. Both Federals and Confederates are now able to raise their armies by conscription, a sign in both cases that coercion is needed to carry on the war—but the former have four times the population to draw upon as compared with the latter. The Northern levies are yet to be made, while the South has been for weeks kidnapping old and young by means of its guerilla cavalry with such merciless severity that its own journals cry aloud. While Rosecrans is beginning to move against the Confederates in Tennessee, General Lee shows signs of once more threatening Washington, and attempting to carry the war into the enemy's country. If the Federals have not sustained a severe reverse at Vicksburg, the Confederates

have got possession of their two steam rams with which they may inflict disaster on the Federal fleet, and possibly raise the siege of the beleaguered fortress.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE Lords appear to be at an utter loss as to what they shall do with the score and a-half of projected Metropolitan railway bills, some of which are already before them, and most of which are yet to follow. The objections which some of them urge against proceeding with any of them, until some well-defined understanding has been arrived at as to the considerations which should guide their decision in each case, are palpable and weighty, but surely not so predominant as will justify either the refusal or the long postponement of a means of transit which the overflowing traffic of this huge and ill-planned centre of the world's commerce is more imperatively demanding month after month. They now wait the report of the Board of Trade, from which few of them anticipate much help when they shall have got it. They are all convinced of the importance, not to say the necessity, of laying down some consistent scheme of railway accommodation for the metropolis—they all feel the impropriety of dealing with single bills in the absence of such a scheme—this peer asks it at the hands of Government—that, would receive it from any quarter whence it might come. But not one of them originates a machinery by which the end might be readily and satisfactorily secured. Why not appoint a statutory commission to sit throughout the year, to which, in the first instance, all projects should be referred, by which evidence might be taken, and the report of which, unless open to serious objections, should be accepted by both Houses as final? No doubt, any such plan would involve a parting with a portion of that power which Parliament is anxious to keep in its own hands, but it would operate as a great relief to them, and would be a great boon to the public. At any rate, they ought to do the work themselves, or invest somebody with authority to do it for them. The helpless way in which they now talk over their perplexities is anything but creditable to their reputation as legislators, even when, as throughout the week just passed, they have had nothing else whatever to talk about.

The week in the House of Commons has not been devoid of interest. A great part of Wednesday's sitting was devoted to a discussion of Sir J. Trelawny's Affirmations Bill, of which we have said all that we wish to say elsewhere. Then followed Mr. Adderley's Security from Violence Bill, the principle of which is the introduction of whipping among the punishments to be awarded to garotters, and which Sir G. Grey described as “panic legislation after the panic had ceased.” Well, but is it not much better to legislate on such a matter after than during a panic? The truth is, the public have no great confidence in the administration of the Home Office under Sir G. Grey and his lieutenant Sir Joshua Jebb, in regard to their mode of dealing with crime—and this the right hon. baronet would probably understand when, notwithstanding his opposition to the Bill, the second reading was affirmed by 131 to 68 votes.

Thursday was given up to the great controversy of wood v. iron in the construction of our navy, with the collateral issue of private contractors v. government yards. The latter we take to have been the real, the former only the nominal, point in dispute. At only one of the national dockyards does the Admiralty possess the machinery requisite for constructing an iron-framed ship. If it had the means of keeping the work in its own hands, the first controversy would probably never have been heard of. But vast establishments, employing hosts of officials, and great numbers of voting workpeople, cannot, of course, be permitted to stand idle, or the country would certainly insist upon their dismissal—the very thing which the Admiralty most fears. So, as they cannot be set to work upon iron ships, being without the necessary plant for the work, they are ordered to construct wooden ships, the inferiority of which even the dockyard authorities are obliged to admit, and the Comptroller of the Navy covers the rather naked job by aspersing the character of private firms and yards. Mr. Lindsay brought the matter under the notice of the House by moving, as an amendment to the motion for going into Committee of Supply, that it is inexpedient to commence at the present time building wooden ships which are to be cased with iron armour-plates, and was powerfully supported in the debate by Mr. Dalglish, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Jackson, Sir John Hay, Sir Morton Peto, and Sir John Pakington. Lord Clarence Paget made the best defence of the Admiralty that their case would admit of, and Lord Palmerston again played off the rapid increase of the French iron-clad navy, and

objected to any encroachment by the House upon the proper functions of the Executive, which, however, Mr. Henley reminded him was done in response to the invitation of the Government itself. The preponderance of argument is no key to the vote of the House of Commons. The whipper-in determines most questions which do not involve a party struggle—and Mr. Lindsay having made out his case to the conviction of all bystanders, was defeated by a majority of 164 to 81.

Sir De Lacy Evans, on Friday, brought under the consideration of the House, *apropos* of the Royal Procession and Wedding, the expediency of amalgamating the Metropolitan and City of London police establishments, when the Lord Mayor made a lame defence of the Corporation arrangements and Lord Alfred Paget racily detailed his experience as equerry. As nothing came of the motion, and we have remarked on the two speeches in another column, we pass on, as did the House, to the Army Estimates. Lord Robert Cecil, in committee on Friday, instituted an elaborate comparison between the relative cost per man in the British and in the principal continental armies, showing how much greater that cost is with us than with any other European Power. Sir G. C. Lewis accounted for this to some extent—but still leaves room for the conviction that there must be ample room for retrenchment; of which, however, her Majesty's faithful Commons are not very eager to avail themselves. On Monday, before going into committee, there was an animated debate on the behaviour of our Foreign Office to the people of Greece in *re* the election of Prince Alfred to the throne. We are bound to admit that Lord John Russell informed the Greeks at the earliest practicable moment that no member of either of the reigning families who were parties to the treaty which constituted the Kingdom of Greece would be permitted to accept the vacant throne—but it seems unquestionable that he afterwards allowed them to proceed to the election in the belief that the obstacle was not insurmountable in order to baffle the intriguing spirit of Russia—and the ill temper of Lord Palmerston's defence of his noble friend convinces us that he was conscious of being open to the charge of treating the Greek people cruelly as well as shabbily in the affair. But he is still in search of a King.

THE WESTERN POWERS AND POLAND.

WHEN, nearly three months since, the Poles, goaded to desperation by the excesses of Russian tyranny, rose in insurrection against the Czar, the sentiment of the English people was one of deep sympathy for the insurgents, but no hope was entertained that the outbreak of despair would conduce to the independence, administrative or political, of Russian Poland, and no idea crossed the minds of any that either of the Western Powers would, or could, usefully intervene in her favour. As soon, however, as it became known that Prussia had entered into formal arrangements with Russia to assist in riveting upon the revolted province the heavy chains of despotism, the indignation of the people both in England and France rose to such a pitch as to place the respective Governments in a very critical and responsible position. It is one of the most difficult exercises of self-restraint which takes care that excited feeling shall be kept well in hand by the judgment, while acts of baseness and cruelty are being perpetrated before one's eyes. The more disinterested and generous the sympathies which are evoked on such an occasion, the more needful it becomes to secure for the mind easy and certain access to those counsels which experience has again and again proved impossible of being neglected with impunity. The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston, we have reason to believe, have put this control upon the first impulse of indignant humanity—the danger of finding ourselves involved in a European war is, we trust, well-nigh passed—and whatever may be done by the Western Powers—at all events by this country, to obtain concessions for the Russo-Polish people will be confined within the legitimate bounds of diplomatic influence.

Upon the subsidence of strong popular excitement, the course apparently resolved upon by the British Government will, no doubt, be ratified by the approving assent of the country. It does not, we believe, shut us out from a decided resort to all those moral forces which, when brought to bear upon an indefensible policy, are usually, in the present age of the world, more effectual in attaining permanently beneficial results than means which, at first sight, are supposed to make a deeper impression upon autocratic Sovereigns. Neither Alexander the Second, nor a majority of the magnates by whom he is surrounded, can face, with unflinching will, remonstrances addressed, not to their pride, much less to their fears, but to those

higher sentiments which command the homage of enlightened reason among all peoples. It is, indeed, but too easy to stifle such remonstrances when they present no other credentials than those of conscience—but there are but few despotic Sovereigns on earth, and, assuredly, the present Czar of all the Russias is not one of their number, who can make light of all considerations of justice, honour and humanity, when put before him by the consentient voices of the leading Powers of Europe. Public opinion when it assumes this ultimate form, and presents itself in state costume, as, doubtless, it has done and will do in reference to the wrongs inflicted upon Poland, will be met with the greater embarrassment and the deeper awe because it has voluntarily laid aside its arms. The self-will of monarchs can more readily face material danger than moral rebuke—just as, in private life, a person in a vehement passion would far sooner encounter the threats or even the blows of an angry man, than the reluctant reproaches of a grieved and kindly-hearted woman. England will forfeit none of her influence on behalf of the Poles by resolutely disclaiming all intention of putting forth her known physical strength—and when magnanimity pleads the cause of righteousness, the sternest despotism cannot listen unmoved.

For Poland's sake, moreover, we regard the more pacific course marked out for adoption by her Majesty's Government, as a happy decision. It would be but an additional misfortune to the most unfortunate of European nations to excite in her bosom hopes which could never be realised. If we were able to wring from Russia a cession at all commensurate with Polish desires and claims, the triumph could only be a transient one. That which Poland would not be strong enough to keep, would be but a glittering but fatal gift from an intervening and foreign hand. Her geographical position places her within easy reach of Russia, and makes her very difficult of approach by any of the Western Powers. She would have to endure in a yet more miserable future the resentment excited by any indignity we might inflict upon her gigantic neighbour. No interposition on her behalf would have been a merciful one to her but that which would leave her powerful enough to guard her own independence by her own strength—and the territorial changes which would be indispensable in order to secure that result are far too considerable to leave it likely that the other Powers of Europe could be brought to acquiesce in them. The problem is of so complex a character that it can only be solved by the good-will of Russia, or, what we fear is well-nigh hopeless, by the unaided prowess of Poland. Internal discords in the former country may, perhaps, reconcile her to part with a province that she cannot wholly extinguish, and is utterly disqualified for governing—but forcible interference from without, however disinterestedly meant on the one side, or ardently desired on the other, when calmly tested by a practical judgment, promises no abiding benefit to Poland, while it threatens incalculable mischief to Europe.

Nor, indeed, for our own sakes, leaving out of sight, if that were possible, the terrible calamity of another European war, can we do otherwise than rejoice exceedingly that we are not going to be involved once more in the personal schemes of the Emperor Napoleon. We hope never again to see an armed alliance between the Governments of England and France. The moment any such treaty is signed, we cease to be masters of our own policy. It was so in the Crimea—it was so in China—it was so in the Mexican expedition—and it would be so in any enterprise against Russia and Prussia. The secret views and ultimate objects of the contracting parties would necessarily differ and the strain of present obligations would compel our assent to many things which, left to ourselves, we should refuse to sanction. The relation in which France, under a Bonapartist dynasty, stands to Prussia, is, in almost all essential respects, the opposite to our own—and it would be Prussia rather than Russia upon whom, in the first, and perhaps also in the last instance, the warlike action of the Western Powers would be made to tell. Once involved in a sanguinary contest, it would be found impracticable to resist the determination of our ally to make it subserve in many ways an Imperial rather than a European policy—and while we proposed to ourselves to achieve only the release of Poland from the gripe of her cruel gaoler, the chances are that we should discover, long before the cessation of the strife, that we had been engaged in crushing the cause of constitutional Government over the whole of the continent.

It is a grievous thing, we admit, to witness the barbarous assassination of a gallant and struggling nationality. We cannot do so without recording against the attempt our sternest protest. But it is safer and better to abide by the laws which Divine Providence has impressed upon the

affairs of mankind. The comity of nations seldom gains, but almost invariably loses, from widening, under any circumstances, the area of an existing strife. Let Poland alone! If she can wrestle a successful throw with her former conqueror, she will be at liberty to settle her own future as a kingdom far more to her mind and her interests than it would be possible for others to do it for her. Cheer her with your unaffected sympathy! Aid her by your diplomatic efforts! Give the utmost publicity to what her heroic sons do and say! But let her work out her own destiny with such assistance as an All-wise Providence shall vouchsafe to render her! Who can confidently predict the issue? Her very weakness may be made to answer the ends of strength. Her night of despair may bear her on to a morning of joy. Her isolation may in the end be just what she could have wished. The baptism of fire and blood through which she is passing may be purifying her for an exalted position among the nations.

THE FEDERAL REACTION.

AMERICAN institutions and idiosyncracies are the most puzzling enigma of the day. Though the States of the late Union have been, for two years, desolated by war, and have, consequently, riveted the attention of the world, we know comparatively little of those currents and eddies that control the great stream of opinion in the North—of those complex motives and impulses which underlie the grand incidents of the conflict. Englishmen, therefore, were not prepared for another change of front in the Federal campaign. They have been looking for anarchy and disruption as the fruit of disunion, and for an easy triumph of the Confederate arms. Nevertheless, and in spite of Mr. Horace Greeley's momentary fit of despondency, there is reason to conclude that the North is as unyielding as the South; that the majority of the Democratic party have, for a time at least, abandoned their peace programme; that those who demand an arrangement on the basis of separation are losing their hold upon the public; that the project of a general States' Convention to discuss the question of terms has broken down; and that the talk of an independent North-Western Confederacy was more of a threat than a defined purpose. Northern opinion is, in the main, favourable to a continuance of the struggle. How far it is ready heartily to endorse the emancipation policy of the Republicans, is by no means so clear.

The new aspect of the American war springs from many causes, though the change is more seeming than real. Englishmen cannot understand the passionate attachment of the free Americans to their Union, "the fanatical veneration with which they regard it, and the overwhelming importance—social, moral, and political—which they attach to its preservation." Whether the sentiment be reasonable or not, it is unquestionably the great underlying force that has urged on the war in the midst of disasters calculated to quench more than ordinary patriotism and national pride. But apart from this general fanaticism of the bulk of the Northern people, some special causes have tended to arrest the movement in favour of peace. First and foremost, President Davis and his colleagues have left no room for misunderstanding. In response to the Democratic programme—concession and reunion—they have pronounced for eternal separation. The Confederate leader has ostentatiously declared that if a blank sheet of paper were given him to write down any terms of reunion he pleased, he would never consent, and has stated, with insulting emphasis, that were the Confederates called upon to choose between Yankees and hyenas, they would say, "give us the hyenas." This language has discomfited the Democratic politicians who were ready to surrender anything to bring back the South. The French proposal for a convention, however well intended, has further discredited the incipient peace movement; and much as Mr. Seward's audacious reply to the Imperial "suggestions" has been derided by our press, his despatch unquestionably reflected the views of his countrymen, and has almost restored his waning popularity.

The indications of a change in the North are too many, diverse, and significant, to be ignored. It would seem to have been the politicians rather than the people of the North-West who clamoured for peace, and as soon as the latter began to declare themselves, and the army of the West, with Rosecranz at its head, sent home scornful and denunciatory addresses against the treason of "peace-on-any-terms" advocates, the State Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Iowa, hastily dropped the scheme of a convention at Louisville. To these resultless movements have succeeded great indignation meetings in Ohio and Indiana to denounce the "Copper-

head Democrats," and vote for the vigorous prosecution of the war. In the Eastern States, also, the tide of feeling is turning into the same channel. The New Jersey Legislature, whose Southern proclivities are very decided, has deemed it prudent also to abandon the convention project; and the *New York World*, the principal organ of the Democratic party, and lately the advocate of peaceful concession, is now obliged to speak in the following decided fashion:—"Whatever side issues there may be in the minds of different persons, the contest is still one for union, and pre-eminently so. We can only have union now by vigorously prosecuting the war, for to cease hostilities in the face of the uncompromising demands of the rebels, is simply to consent to the disintegration of the country." Grieved as we are at the prolongation of this deadly strife, we can heartily rejoice that all danger of the North purchasing peace by an ignominious surrender of its honour, has for the present passed. The reunion of the severed States on Southern terms would have been a calamity to civilisation and humanity more far-reaching than the war itself, and from that contingency the Confederate Government has saved its Northern foes.

This (to us) unexpected revulsion of Federal opinion has had an electrical influence on Congress. True the Republicans have large majorities in both houses, but it is remarkable that the active and outspoken minority has had little to say while the last and most portentous measures of the expiring Legislature were being passed into law. In one short month Congress has been busy in investing President Lincoln, lately supposed to be tottering in his seat, with the powers of a Dictator. It has given him indemnity for the past, and legal authority to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act for the next twelve months in certain cases; it has provided ways and means till the summer of 1864; it has passed a Conscription Act (in the House of Representatives by so large a vote as 115 to 49), which actually takes the militia out of the hands of the State Governors, and places at the disposal of the War Department a million and a-half of the population; and, with a view to prevent all European mediation in future, the Senate has adopted a resolution declaring that foreign intervention will be regarded as "an unfriendly act." If disaffection to the Federal Government be as universal as we have been led to suppose, the concession of such large powers will, of course, produce little result. But, though a few weeks since, it might have been predicted that another levy of white soldiers was impossible, there are signs that both the Eastern and Western States are disposed to hush up intestine division, and provide ample resources to the Executive to carry on the war.

It is of no use, therefore, for our pro-Southern journals to cry peace when there is no peace. It is not doubted on the spot—though we confess to some scepticism on the point—that the Conscription Act will be obeyed, that the Federals will again have ample troops to give them a numerical superiority to their foes, and that the radical measures of General Hooker, in weeding out useless officers and discharging incompetent men, has improved the organisation of the Army of the Potomac, and made it more trustworthy as a fighting-machine than has yet been the case. The Northern people, also, have learnt to wait for victory, instead of snatching at it. On the other hand, the Confederates have the advantage of fighting on the defensive, on their own soil, with the prestige of continued success, and under wary and skilful generals. They have made Charleston almost impregnable, Richmond inaccessible, and Vicksburg a strongly-fortified camp, open in the rear to any number of reinforcements. But their resources are failing, while the superior strength of their opponents is only now being decidedly developed; and on the whole the odds are seemingly, and by their own confession, more against them than at any period since last spring.

Though the Federals have not abated their programme, it is impossible to believe that they will reconquer the South. But it is easier to condemn them for continuing the sanguinary struggle than to suggest the terms on which it should be brought to a close. It is not only a war for boundaries, but a deadly conflict between two irreconcilable systems of social, industrial, and political life; and the whole civilised world is concerned that that which represents freedom and progress should be the preponderating power in America, whenever hostilities cease. The compromise between the two antagonistic ideas proposed by the Democrats has miserably failed. It now remains to be seen whether the North will be able to dictate reasonable terms of peace, such as the independence of the Gulf States, and the freedom of the Territories—which means the gradual extinction of slavery—or whether it will protract the war, and forfeit the sympathy of foreign nations, in the impossible attempt to subjugate a community of five

millions of whites in possession of a country larger than France.

THE EQUERRY AND THE PROCESSION.

THE speech which Lord Alfred Paget made in the House of Commons on Friday evening on the occasion of Sir De Lacy Evans's motion for the amalgamation of the Metropolitan and City Police Forces, was such as in itself to form an amusing episode in the history of the Royal procession. Of the motion itself we say nothing here, except that we are unable to appreciate the logic which would connect the failure of the City police regulations for the preservation of order in the City on a special and exceptional occasion, with the necessity for a general amalgamation of the two forces. The noble lord, as our readers are probably aware, was equerry to the Prince and Princess; he had the honour,—an honour, by the way, for which he was eminently qualified,—of riding beside the illustrious pair, and making matters as pleasant as circumstances would allow between them and the surging crowd. Had he been a man of an irritable or violent temperament, or of unsteady nerve, the result might have been less fortunate than it proved. His own account of the perplexities and difficulties of his position he gave in the House of Commons on the evening we have mentioned. "It was undoubtedly a very tremendous squash." His allusion to the crowd was respectful and graceful. "All we could do," he said, "was to ask the people to make way for us, as, in point of fact, we were bound for Windsor. I can only say that when we came upon the people—I will not call them the mob, for that they were not—they opened up on all sides as well as they could, and made way for us." The people, at any rate, came in for their share of praise, and the fair inference from Lord Alfred's speech is that they, and not the City police, preserved public order. For the latter, too, he had a word. He did not censure them; that would have been unjust, for no one will contend that the most efficient representative of that able body of men would have been exceeding his duty if "he gave it up as a bad job," as the noble lord intimated they all did. Only one member of the force was destined to obtain distinction, and that an unenviable one. When the people were thronging the Royal carriage, and running between the leaders and wheelers, "I appealed," says Lord Alfred, "to several policemen who were standing in a row beyond the Mansion House, to keep the people out of that dangerous position; but they would not move. I took the number of one of these fellows—it was 68." We honour the man who in such a time of anxiety and responsibility could cherish so mild a revenge. It was philosophic. And we grudge him nothing of the innocent satisfaction which he must have felt in giving "honourable mention" to the "fellow" in the House of Commons.

We have spoken only of one "honourable member" who figured in the procession, and afterwards related his experience to the House. The Lord Mayor also gave an account of himself, which, although the best probably that could be given, did not reflect credit upon him, to say the least. His allusions to the Rifle Volunteers were not gentlemanly, and will not soon be forgotten by them. Whether or not they served a more useful purpose than to form a "spectacle," and an "object of attraction," it is unfair to ignore their services altogether, and to throw upon them the blame which attached to those who framed the regulations for the preservation of order by the City Police. This debate is the last act in the drama of the procession. There have been elements in it throughout which have forcibly reminded one of a farce, and which might have converted it into a tragedy. Amid the busy preparations for the procession, when flags were at a premium, shop windows denuded of their ordinary furniture and fitted up with seats, and when London Bridge was decking itself out in such a variety of ornaments that its oldest acquaintances scarcely recognised it, a rumour got afloat that the Lord Mayor and the Corporation would not be allowed to go in the van of the procession, and as the rumour assumed the shape of an official order, matters looked grave. But that blew over, and the City Companies enjoyed their prerogative. Now that the ceremony is over, we are treated to another view of the state of feeling existing between the Home Office and the Corporation in the vague and illusory terms in which mention is made of the offer of the Government to render assistance to the City authorities, and, in the evasive manner in which that offer was received. We do not pretend to charge the one department or the other with dereliction of public duty, but great blame attaches somewhere, and the area over which the blame can in any case be distributed is limited on the one side by the Home Office and on the other by the Mansion House.

CONSISTENCY.

No charge is more frequently brought against those whose thoughts widen as the years pass, and through whose widening thoughts an increasing purpose runs, than that of inconsistency. This charge, oddly enough, is as injurious as it is unjust. On the whole men are not unfair. Social verdicts are, for the most part, based on a tolerably accurate apprehension of facts. But when the culprit at the bar of Society is accused of inconsistency, he seldom gets quite fair play; judge and jury are prejudiced against him. There are many reasons for this departure from strict equity. The arraigned person is commonly on his way from one opinion or set of opinions, to another—both of which have their partisans. Those whom he is leaving hold him little better than a traitor; those whom he is approaching have not learnt to trust him. Nor does he fare better with the general community. The very fact that he is passing from one view of things to another tends to induce in him a certain caution and reserve. He has not on all points made up his mind. He can see good on either side. If he condemn his former view, he does not forget that he once held it. If he advocate his present view, he does not forget that it was long before he could reach it. He lets his moderation be known to all men, and they do not love him for it. Even if they do not themselves hold extreme views, they like a man who does. It looks like vigour and courage to take a decisive view, and dogmatise on it in loud, confident tones. It saves trouble to conclude that of two sharply-defined opinions one or the other must be the true one. He who trims, or seems to trim, between them gains no favour. The partisans on either side are dead against him; and even those who are indifferent to the whole subject would prefer that he should espouse a side. The catholic temper which sees truth on both hands of a question is not popular even with those who do not care a jot for the question itself. He who carefully points out the good there is in each, who insists on taking a middle course in order to conserve the good which each can give, perplexes and irritates them. They begin to suspect that the question is of moment, that they ought to consider it. They can neither feel sure that one of the two extreme views must be right; nor can they pass by as of old with the muttered curse, "A plague on both your houses." They are compelled to think, to weigh reasons, to draw distinctions, to qualify their thoughts, to take their line. And as to most men, the labour of circumspect and patient thought is simply intolerable, and wise decision a matter of some difficulty, they show—to say nothing of mercy—but scant justice to him who thus disturbs their ignoble quiescence. The charge of inconsistency is no sooner brought against him than they jump at it; their irritation and prejudice giving it a force wholly beyond and apart from its logical weight and momentum.

In the strict court of Logic, indeed, the charge carries no weight. That a man did not once hold the opinion he now holds, or that he once held opinions adverse to it, has no bearing whatever on the truth or value of his opinion. The tub must stand on its own bottom; the opinion must be judged *per se* and taken for what it is worth in itself. It takes none of its value from the lips which utter it, and loses none. Truth does not depend on her advocates. Even the wisdom or the folly of the speaker does not, strictly speaking, affect the worth of the thought he utters. They simply afford a presumption that the thought will, or will not, repay the trouble of examination. When the examination is once opened, the thought must speak for itself. But the consistency or inconsistency of the speaker, the agreement or disagreement of his present thought with thoughts he has previously uttered, afford no such presumption. The consistent man—taking that phrase to signify the man who always held the opinions he holds now—is commonly a dull fellow enough. The most dreary platitudes, the merest truisms, the bitterest prejudices, time-honoured half-truths and untruths, may fall from his lips—may, and probably will. Put what he says to the question, examine and cross-examine it, and the chances are that it will not stand the trial. The very fact that he has learned nothing and forgotten nothing raises a presumption against the worth of anything he has to say. On the other hand, the presumption is in favour of inconsistency, if it be prompted by no base or sordid motive. Men do not lightly give up views they have once adopted, especially if they have given them tongue. That a man should have relinquished a former conviction for a conviction which to him seems more accurately to accord with fact and truth, says something for his candour and ability. He is willing to learn, even if

he have not learned. He is able to break through the trammels of Use and Wont, even though he has not gained by the effort.

But if we look at all closely into the subject, we shall not only find that this charge of inconsistency is quite irrelevant; we shall also find that, common and injurious as it is, it is simply absurd. Much might be said even in behalf of the man who is inconsistent with his *present* self,—whose convictions are not thoroughly in harmony with each other. No one who has, however faintly, conceived the infinite variety and complexity of the forms in which truth presents itself, and the narrow limits within which the human intellect is confined, will be much amazed to find that the convictions reached by the purest and loftiest intellects, if they have their points of affinity, have also their points of variance and antagonism. But the charge, as commonly urged, means simply that a man is inconsistent with his *former* self; that his present apprehensions of truth differ from those which once satisfied him. And here the case is clear enough. Those who bring this charge, and those who are daunted by it, will do well to consider what it really means. What *does* it mean, if not that we are to be always babes in understanding, never men; that we are to hold by the traditions received from our fathers; that we are never to relinquish the opinions we formed when we were least competent to form them; that we are to close our ears to the teachings of experience; that the boy is to be father of the man in the singular sense that the man is never to be any bigger or wiser than the boy; that instead of using the large discourse of reason which looks before and after, we are to sink into mere parrots and starlings wearying the world with eternal repetitions of the few phrases we picked up in our earlier years? The truth is that *we can only be consistent through inconsistency*. That man is not consistent with himself and the laws which a Divine hand has written on his nature who does not grow; who does not trade with his mental "talents" and make them more; whose life is not a perpetual advance from one position to another, each opening up a wider view of truth, and modifying, while it enlarges, his former view. But this consistency implies inconsistency. To advance to a higher position he must leave that which he formerly occupied; and there will be many eyes to detect that he has left his old place which are not keen enough to see that he has risen to a higher one. If he trades with his talents and prospers in the "merchandise of wisdom," many will discover that his mental expenditure is on another, who will fail to see that it is on a larger, scale. If he grow, the alteration rather than the increase of his stature will excite remark.

"RIDDLE" gives as one of the leading etymological senses of the verb *Consisto* "to stop, to stand still, to remain stationary": and the majority of men take this as the only true meaning of Consistency. If one moves, even though the move be an advance, they are aggrieved that he cannot stand still. There is, therefore, great need for us to remember that the only consistency worth a doit is, that a man be consistent with himself. To "stand still," or merely to move with those to whose company we have once joined ourselves, is to be inconsistent, if our studies or our personal experiences have opened up wider views of truth than we could once take in, or than our companions take now. Our chief duty is, and of course our chief aim should be, to *stand with truth* wherever truth may lead us. So long as we do that, the charge of not standing with anything else should have but slight terrors for us. Nor need we be over anxious to prove the connexion and harmony of our present with our past views. It is one of the worst and most perilous effects of having spoken or written on any question, that a man feels pledged by his past utterances, even though he can by no means compress his present wider thoughts within the old words and formulas. He finds it very difficult to leave his character for consistency to take care of itself. It often becomes a point of honour with him to reconcile his present with his previous utterances, and this point of honour often leads him to waste on what, after all, is mainly a personal consideration the time which should be spent in enunciating or enforcing the higher and more catholic truth he has now reached. If our former thought were an error, we can do no better thing than acknowledge the error—and leave it behind us. If the advance to our present thought, or circle of thought, be simply a growth, sooner or later the fact of growth will vindicate itself. To the casual eye the mature man does not in much resemble the gawky, smooth-cheeked lad; but it is surely a sad waste for him to spend time and faculty in vindicating his whiskers and beard and breadth of shoulder. The oak does not look very like an acorn: but give men time, and they

discover for themselves that the acorn's mossy cup held the germs from which grew the tall massive trunk and stately spreading branches which breast the storm and give it a voice. The only inconsistency we have to fear is not the seeming inconsistency of growth, or even of simple change, but that which is a misgrowth, or change from mean and mercenary impulse.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Canada.)

NEW YORK, March 3 (Evening).

General Grant continues his operations against Vicksburg.

The Confederates have captured the Federal steamer *Indianola* twenty-five miles below Vicksburg. They employed the ram *Queen of the West* in her capture. The Federal Commander Porter attributes the loss of the *Indianola* to a non-compliance with his instructions.

Reports are still current that the Confederate General Longstreet is at Cumberland Gap with a large force preparing to invade Kentucky.

It is rumoured that a large Confederate force has appeared at Leesburg, Virginia. The Confederate cavalry raid across the Rappahannock is said to have been a failure.

It is reported that the Confederates have laid a network of torpedoes across the entrance to Charleston harbour.

Two hundred Union cavalry have been captured near Strasburg, Virginia, during a pursuit of twenty miles. The disaster occurred through disobedience to orders.

President Lincoln has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made by the Executive.

Senator Sumner has reported to the Senate from the Committee upon Foreign Relations concurrent resolutions regarding mediation. After referring to the French offer of mediation, the resolutions declare that any idea of mediation or intervention is impracticable, unreasonable, and inadmissible. Also that any offer of interference so far encourages rebellion, and tends to prolong the contest, and that Congress will, therefore be obliged to regard any further attempt in the same direction as an unfriendly act. The resolutions express regret that the foreign powers have not frankly informed the Southern chiefs that the work in which they are engaged is hopeless, and that a new Government with slavery as its corner-stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilisation and to the moral sense of mankind that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations. The resolutions express an unalterable purpose to prosecute the war until the rebellion is suppressed. The resolutions will be communicated to foreign Governments.

The Senate has passed an amendment that negroes shall not be commissioned in the service except as company officers of exclusively negro companies.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill of the Senate authorising the President to issue letters of marque, also a bill taxing the sales of corn.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill indemnifying the President for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Also a bill imposing a tax of two per cent. upon bank circulation. The duty on paper has been reduced to twenty per cent.

The Legislature of California is putting the State upon a war footing.

Fifty thousand persons were present at a Union meeting held at Indianapolis, Indiana, at which strong Union resolutions have been passed.

General McClellan has declined a public reception at Baltimore.

The privateer *Florida* has captured and burned the ship *Jacob Bell*, from China, for New York, January 12, in lat. 24, lon. 65. Her cargo is valued at 1,000,000 dol.

NEW YORK, March 5.

Immense excitement exists among bankers and the bullion dealers. Gold has fallen 5 per cent. yesterday, and 10 per cent. more to-day, and it is now quoted 57 per cent. prem. The panic was caused by the legislation in Congress concerning transactions in gold. Money easy.

The Confederate steamer *Nashville* ran aground at Fort Macallister, Savannah, and was destroyed by Federal iron-clads. Doubtful reports are current of the capture of Fort Macallister by the Federals.

During the last few days the city has been full of rumours concerning fighting at Vicksburg and the evacuation of the city by the Confederates; but up to the present no authentic intelligence has been received confirming these reports. The Federal expedition to open the Yazoo River is said to have proved successful. Six Federal gunboats have reached Tallahatchie by way of the Yazoo. Two dredges are working on the Vicksburg canal. The Mississippi is rising so rapidly that the camps on Island 95 are seriously inconvenienced. The levees have been broken down, and the water is pouring over at a fearful rate.

It is apprehended that the Confederates may take the ram *Queen of the West*, and the *Indianola*, down the Mississippi, to attack the Federal fleet before New Orleans.

General Rosencrans has advanced to Middleboro', half-way between Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville. One thousand Federal cavalry from Murfreesboro' have encountered the enemy at Bradyville. The

Federals drove their antagonists out of the town, capturing seventy prisoners and a number of official documents.

The Harriet Lane is still at Galveston, being converted into an iron-clad. The reported arrangement between General Banks and the New Orleans planters for negro labour is confirmed. The military will not be allowed to take any slaves from the plantations.

Public meetings have been held in Trenton, New Jersey, calling upon the State authorities to assert their State sovereignty in reference to the Conscription Act, and advocating a convention to devise means for restoring peace to the country.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned yesterday, but the Senate reassembled in accordance with President Lincoln's proclamation, and seventeen new members took their seats. No bills to assist any State in emancipation have been passed by Congress. A bill was passed rendering void all loans on gold over par.

An excited meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce has taken place. The meeting was called to discuss the burning of the *Jacob Bell*. A committee was appointed to report what measures are proper to adopt concerning the burning of the *Jacob Bell* by a pirate fitted out and supplied in England. The President of the Chamber intimated that a war with England was a possibility, and one not to be dreaded. England's neutrality was denounced, and the conduct of England towards American merchants declared to be a disgrace to the age. Efforts should be made to call the attention of British merchants to the circumstances, and it was thought that multitudes would respond.

Owing to insuperable differences with General Hooker, General Sigel has resigned his command in the Federal army.

The secret organisation of whites and blacks, reported by the *Tribune* to be in existence at Hilton Head for the purpose of instigating an insurrection among the slaves in the States composing General Hunter's department, is pronounced by the other journals of this city to be wholly untrue.

The disagreement that existed between Generals Hunter and Foster in regard to the command of the Charleston and Savannah expeditions is stated to have been adjusted.

The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, at Hilton Head, writing on the 25th, states that no immediate attack will be made on Charleston, Savannah, or Wilmington; that an expedition is being fitted out at Port Royal, in which every conceivable engine of destruction will be concentrated to render it successful. Its destination is not known.

The excitement caused by the fall in gold is unprecedented. The fluctuation in the prices is so rapid that its quotation changes every ten minutes. The latest quotation is 55 per cent. prem. General markets are so unsettled by the movements in gold that prices are nominal. Money easy. Exchange on London: bankers' bills, 173 to 175.

Advices of an earlier date bring some interesting items of news.

From New Orleans we have the report of an attempt, by some unknown person, to assassinate General Banks, as he was leaving his hotel, on the evening of the 12th. The weapon used was an air-gun.

General Stevenson had been arrested by order of General Hunter for having publicly declared that he would rather the Federal cause should suffer a defeat than win a victory by the aid of the negroes.

General Pryor, in Southern Virginia, has received heavy reinforcements, and has made a circuitous march into Princess Anne county. It is believed that he meditates an attack upon Norfolk.

The Confederate General Wheeler, with his whole force, was between Columbia and Franklin, Tennessee, on the 25th, kidnapping all able-bodied negroes in the vicinity, and sending them south.

General Van Dorn, with 8,000 men, is reported to have crossed the Tennessee River, at Florence, en route to reinforce General Bragg.

The Confederates have employed all their engineering skill possible to fortify Charleston and Savannah. Nearly all the inhabitants have quitted Charleston and carried away everything, with the view of burning the city if captured.

The Conscription Bill was passed in the House of Representatives on the 25th by a majority of 66, the vote being 115 against 49. This was a much larger majority than even the friends of the measure anticipated, and it was regarded as evidence of renewed determination to prosecute the war with vigour. The most important amendment passed by the House provides that all persons arrested by Provost-Marshal for alleged treasonable practices shall be immediately surrendered to the civil authorities for trial.

At a Union convention in Indianapolis there were no less than 30,000 people in attendance, and Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, was among the speakers. A similar meeting, not so large in point of numbers, but equally enthusiastic, was held in Cincinnati a few evenings previous. Stirring telegrams from a number of officers of high rank now in the field were read, and eloquent speeches were made by a number of gentlemen who have held prominent positions in the past political history of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEDERAL ABSENTEES.—General Hooker is said to have made the discovery that no less than 85,000 men of the Army of the Potomac who should be on duty are absent from their regiments under his command, and he is about inaugurating vigorous measures to compel their return. In other respects also he is doing all that is in his power to infuse life into the army.—*Correspondent of the Star*.

CONFEDERATE WAR VESSEL.—The steamer *Sumter*, now called the *Gibraltar*, has been thoroughly repaired at the Birkenhead Docks, and is now ready for sea. The screw steamer *Southerner*, intended for the Confederate service, was launched last week at Stockton. The gunboat built by W. C. Miller and Sons, at Liverpool, for the Confederates, was also launched last week.

THE ALABAMA.—By the West India mail we learn that the *Alabama* was cruising off St. Lucia, in the West Indies, and was reported to have captured two vessels. Commodore Wilkes, in the *Vanderbilt*, left St. Thomas on the 1st of March in pursuit of the *Alabama*.

THE QUAKERS AND THE AMERICAN WAR.—The Friends in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware have memorialised Congress, asking exemption from the draft and the procurement of substitutes, and from the fines which they deem a penalty imposed for exercising "the right of conscience against the shedding of blood." "While," they say, "we deplore and utterly condemn the wicked rebellion fomented by misguided and infatuated men, which has involved the nation in strife and bloodshed, we earnestly desire, while the Lord's judgments are so awfully manifested, the inhabitants of the earth may learn righteousness." The Friends close by praying "that peace may once more be restored throughout our whole land, and that Christian liberty, harmony, and love may universally prevail among the people."

PRESENT VALUE OF NEGROES IN MISSOURI.—The value of negro property is rapidly declining in Missouri, in view of the imminence of emancipation. At a public vendue recently at Jefferson city, able-bodied black bodies with human souls in them, sold, without warrant against running away, at ten dollars a head.

SLAVE PROPERTY IN MARYLAND.—We find the following in the *New York Herald*, under date, Baltimore, Feb. 23:—"The appraisers of the slave property of the late Charles Carroll, of this State, one of the largest slaveowners in Maryland, have made their returns to the Orphans' Court, assessing the value of 130 slaves at an average of only five dollars each. This, they say, was the highest rate they could name, after consulting with numerous slaveowners and dealers."

GENERAL ROSENCRANZ AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT.—In his reply to a vote of thanks to the army of the Cumberland from the Ohio Legislature, General Rosenkrantz says of the Confederates:—

Crafty as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they cried, "no coercion," while preparing to strike us. Bully-like, they proposed to fight us because they said they could whip five to one; and now, when driven back, they whine out, "no invasion"; and promise us of the West permission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will be "good boys," and do as they bid us.

Wherever they have the power, they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, and they would also drive us. Trust them not; were they able, they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of "peace on any terms."

He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is moreover a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honourable men.

Resolutions passed by two regiments at Corinth were so insulting and denunciatory in their tone that the Legislature of Indiana refused to receive them. At a meeting of the officers of all the Ohio regiments resolutions were adopted of which the following is a sample:—

If some miserable demagogues among you must vomit forth their treason, let them keep it at home. We want none of their vile letters, speeches, or papers here. We know for what we engaged in an abolition war. We have sunk all party considerations in devoted loyalty to our country, and whatever names unholy traitors may apply to us, we will, by every means that Providence puts in our hands, sustain the Union, so help us God.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—It is reported that the loan for the Confederate States of America, based upon cotton at 6d. per lb., is to be brought forward in the course of the present week.

A VOICE FROM LOUISIANA.—(From the *Planter's Banner*, a Secession newspaper.)—The hard treatment Louisiana has received from the general government is more than emulated by the State government. The legislature and the governor now propose to crucify the State, put everybody in the State from seventeen to fifty years that can handle a musket into camp, and in six months we will have a state of affairs all over Louisiana worse than anything the State has ever seen before. Most of the men of the State from forty-five to fifty are utterly unfit for camp life, and if they are put into military camps, with a scanty supply of blankets and shoes, clothing and provisions, before the expiration of the time one-third of them will be dead, one-third in miserably supplied hospitals, and the other third may be fit for duty; and the homes of our people under the circumstances—God protect them!

THE MURDERERS OF MR. FITZGERALD.—At the Limerick assizes on Thursday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald passed sentence of death on Dennis Dillane, charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald. Previous to his doing so, the prisoner made a long rambling statement in connexion with the land which he held under the late ill-fated gentleman. The statement occupied over half-an-hour in delivery. His execution is to take place on Monday, the 13th of April. Cook, charged with harbouring James Walsh, one of Mr. Fitzgerald's murderers, was then placed at the bar, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for one year and nine months from the date of his committal.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, with their young son, left Windsor for Osborne on Friday, to take leave of the Prince and Princess of Wales. In the afternoon they embarked from Osborne, the newly-wedded pair accompanying them in the *Fairy* as far as the *Nab Light*, after which they returned to Osborne.

Invitations will be issued by the Lord Chamberlain, by command of the Queen, for an evening party at St. James's Palace, on Friday, the 20th of March, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and at which their Royal Highnesses will be present. A second evening party will take place after Easter.

Among those present at the marriage celebration in St. George's Chapel, and afterwards at the *déjeuner* in St. George's Hall, were the Rev. H. M. Birch and the Rev. C. F. Tarver, both of whom had been engaged in the instruction of the Prince of Wales in his early days, and, as this incident will show, had not been forgotten by him. After the *déjeuner* they were informed that on retiring to a certain room in the Castle they would find a memorial from the Prince, of which he desired their acceptance, and this proved to be a copy of the Holy Scriptures, handsomely bound, and inscribed by his Royal Highness as a memento of his wedding-day.

At a Privy Council meeting on Wednesday, it was ordered that in the morning and evening prayers in the Litany, and in all other parts of Divine service where the Royal family is particularly prayed for, the following form shall be observed:—"Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal family."

A copy of the Holy Bible, in binding of becoming elegance, without being either too gorgeous or gaudy, has been presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the British and Foreign Bible Society, through their noble President, the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. The gift was most graciously accepted as a present most agreeable to the Prince, and will, of course, be suitably acknowledged.

At a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, an address of congratulation to the Queen on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales was agreed to. Similar addresses, to be presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales, were also adopted. Subsequently, on the motion of Mr. Lawley, it was agreed that the freedom of the City should be presented to the Prince of Wales in a casket valued at 250 guineas. His Royal Highness is to be communicated with in order to ascertain when it will be convenient for him to receive the presentation.

Mr. James Veitch, jun., of the Royal Exotic Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, had, by special permission of the Prince of Wales, the honour of presenting the wedding bouquet. It was one of the most beautiful description, being composed of orange blossoms, white rosebuds, rare orchideous flowers, and sprigs of myrtle, with a trimming of Honiton lace. The myrtle was, by express command of her Majesty, sent from Osborne, and was taken from plants reared from the sprigs used in the bridal bouquet which Mr. Veitch had the honour to present to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. It is stated to be her Majesty's desire to have myrtle plants raised and kept in the gardens at Osborne from each of the bridal bouquets of the Royal family in remembrance of these auspicious events.

With very great regret we have to record that the illuminations in London on Tuesday evening were attended with several accidents and loss of life. Innumerable fractures of bones are reported as having occurred in different parts of the metropolis, but far worse is the account of those who have lost their lives. Between Fleet-street and the Mansion House no less than seven women were knocked down beneath the feet of the surging crowds and trodden to death. At the inquest on the bodies of four women and one child, the evidence showed that death had ensued in each case from suffocation or from being trodden upon, and verdicts of accidental death were returned. At a subsequent inquest on two women, the evidence showed that the police force had been utterly unable to keep any sort of arrangement in the management of the streets. Ultimately a verdict of accidental death was agreed to. Since then, Mr. Isaac Walter, of Stamford-hill, has died from the injuries—fracture of the ribs—sustained in the terrible crush in Cornhill. This makes a total of, we believe, nine deaths by the accidents at the illuminations. It appears that the injuries were not wholly confined to the City, but some of the West-end hospitals also received persons with broken limbs, though not nearly so many as those farther east.

With that kindly appreciation of the sorrows of others which of late years more especially has done so much to endear the highest personage in the realm to the humblest of her subjects, her Majesty has commanded the Home Secretary to express the great grief and concern with which she has read of the occurrence, and her desire that her sympathy with the families of the sufferers should be made known. She also directs that an inquiry should be made into their circumstances.

There were several fires in London on the night of the illuminations, some arising from the gas employed in the devices, and others from other causes.

In Ireland, the Royal marriage was for the most part celebrated with enthusiasm. Dublin was illuminated, with one curious exception—the Catholic University was in darkness.

The authorities had ordered the illumination, but the whole body of the students revolted, and determined most contumaciously that there should be no illumination. It was a most exciting contest, and never before, except on one occasion, was there so much unanimity displayed among the students—encouraged, it is said, by

two or three of the professors, whose disloyal teaching drove away Dr. Newman and Mr. Arnold in disgust, and with them all the sons of gentlemen who had entered the university. "There was," says the *Nation*, "but one sentiment expressed or manifested—that the illumination of the university, so far from symbolising their political feelings, was in utter violence of them." They posted a notice in the university hall convening a meeting of the students to express their feelings on the subject; this notice was torn down by the university authorities. The arrangements were made for the lighting on Friday. On Saturday the gas-pipes were cut by the students, who also injured the illuminating materials. The injuries were repaired, but they were once more destroyed by the students, whose victory over "the authorities" was demonstrated by the darkness on the wedding-night.

In Dublin, also, some rioting took place, and no less than 150 arrests were made. About thirty of those charged with the more serious offences have been committed for trial, bail being refused. In the great majority of the cases summarily disposed of, the offenders were sentenced from one to two months' imprisonment, without the alternative of a fine, and where pecuniary penalties were imposed, they ranged from 1*l.* to 5*l.*

In Cork some very serious rioting took place. When the lights were put out groups of men and boys attacked with stones the houses of several shopkeepers. The mayor, the resident magistrate, and a large force of police dispersed them, but they collected again in a different direction. In the *mêlée* the mayor was knocked down, but not injured. Two companies of the 11th Foot were sent for to aid the police force. The police charged the mob with fixed bayonets in Patrick-street, and several arrests were made. At a subsequent meeting at the police-court, the mayor (Mr. Maguire) said that the rioting was the result of an organised system, and he ascribed it to the exciting placards that had been posted in the city on Saturday. Mr. Gibbings, one of the magistrates, agreed with the mayor that these outrages were the effects of the placards. Mr. Chatterton, another magistrate, was sorry that Cork had earned so infamous a notoriety. He was sure it was the only place in the kingdom where such rascality was exhibited. Mr. Sansfield, the third magistrate on the bench, believed it was the result of an organised conspiracy.

On the same evening Belfast was in the hands of a ruffian mob.

A county meeting, convened by the High Sheriff of Norfolk, was held on Saturday, in the Shire Hall, Norwich, to agree to an address to be presented to the Prince of Wales on his marriage. The meeting was most numerously attended. The Earl of Leicester and the Earl of Albemarle were among the speakers. An address of congratulation was unanimously agreed upon. The county of Cork has held a similar meeting.

A superb dinner-service in Sèvres porcelain will, in the course of a fortnight, be presented by the Emperor Napoleon to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a colossal vase in the same material has been ordered for them by the Empress.

The ladies of Liverpool have presented the Princess of Wales with a diamond cross, and the ladies of Manchester and Leeds have sent from each town a diamond bracelet. Her Royal Highness has accepted all three of the gifts.

The Princess of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Lord Harris to be Lord Chamberlain; Marchioness of Carmarthen, Countess of Morton, Macclesfield, and De Grey to be Ladies of the Bedchamber; Hon. Mesdames R. Bruce, W. Grey, E. Coke, and F. Stonor to be Bedchamber Women to her Royal Highness.

The Princess of Wales has caused a letter to be written to the High Bailiffs of Southwark and Westminster, the Lord Mayor, and the Mayor of Gravesend, expressive of her gratitude for the reception given her on Saturday week.

The papers describe one of the novelties of Tuesday night—the huge bonfire on the Worcestershire Beacon.

The torchlight procession started from the Abbey at seven o'clock, and, the night being favourable, was seen for many miles. At Worcester, which is eight miles distant, the fire of torches could be clearly traced as the bearers (300 in number) wound their devious way up the heights. This, as seen from the vale of the Severn, was a most beautiful sight. The procession extended nearly half a mile. The top of the hill was reached soon after half-past seven, and the torchbearers assembled round the pyre, which was sixty feet high, the area of the base being sixty feet by forty feet. The mass of combustibles had been freely sprinkled with petroleum and tar, and it immediately lighted. The flames rapidly spread. Gradually they increased until they ascended in a column to a great height, lighting up the clouds, which reflected the lurid glare, visible at an immense distance. Answering fires were lighted at several points on the Malvern range and on Bredon-hill, and other distant eminences, and from Worcester the light was very brilliant.

On Great Doune, one of the Grampians, there was also a huge bonfire.

About dusk nearly the whole population of the upper part of Glenshera, numbering nearly 200, headed by a piper and torchbearers, began to ascend the mountain. After lighting the fire, and partaking of the refreshments liberally provided for them, they cleared the green and danced till after midnight to the stirring music of the bagpipes. All the party descended the rugged path in safety, and separated after a hearty cheer for the Prince and Princess.

Amongst the singers in the choir of St. George's Chapel, on the wedding-day, were Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Mr. Parry, and Mrs. German Reed.

We understand that Messrs. Swaine and Co. have received the appointment of whip-manufacturers to the Prince of Wales, and made the state carriage

whips that were used at his Royal Highness's wedding.

The wedding-day of the Prince of Wales was celebrated by banquets and other modes of rejoicing in the principal cities of the continent where Englishmen do congregate. A correspondent sends us some particulars of the festivities at Hameln (on the Weser), in Hanover.

This little colony of Englishmen comprises the members of an educational establishment, which has been conducted for many years by the Rev. Dr. Dammann, who with his wife is ever forward to furnish to the pupils the means of demonstrating their sympathy with what takes place in England. Accordingly, on this occasion, although the weather was exceedingly unpropitious, the whole party, wearing wedding favours, proceeded to the doctor's mountain garden, where the Union Jack and Danish colours were hoisted, and a hundred discharges of cannon were made in honour of the Royal pair, and the foundation stone of a monument intended as a memorial of the festival was laid. The company then returned to the house, where a liberal dinner had been provided. During the repast toasts were drunk to the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of her Majesty the Queen. In the evening charades were acted, and at midnight all separated with the conviction that the wedding-day of our Prince had been a very happy day to all the subjects of the Royal mother in Hameln.

It appears that a poor woman, aged fifty-three, lost her life through being crushed in the crowd in the City on Saturday, the 7th instant. Her name is Mrs. Amy Coomber, and it appeared from the evidence given at the inquest, that she was cruelly used by four or five ruffianly fellows in the crowd, who shoved and crushed against her. Verdict,—"That deceased died from disease of the heart, accelerated by excitement and gross ill-treatment received in the crowd in the public streets on Saturday, the 7th of March."

The children of Windsor have presented the Princess of Wales with a Bible and Prayer-book bound in ivory, with gilt and turquoise ornaments. In reply to the vicar, Mrs. Bruce says that she is desired by the Princess of Wales to ask him to convey to the children her Royal Highness's thanks for the present, which her Royal Highness will always keep in remembrance of them, and of the brightest days of her life.

THE POLICY OF THE CONFEDERATES.

(From the *Spectator*.)

When the bishops of the Slave States put forth their manifesto against the more crying evils of the slave system, we drew attention to it with sincere though very feeble hope. But whatever hope there ever was of a drift of opinion in the South which might have revolutionised its fundamental principle is rapidly passing away. The declaration of the North for emancipation, instead of calling out, as we might have desired, a spirit of competition or rivalry in the South, has elicited a comprehensive and calm review throughout the South of the principles of slavery, with reiterated expressions of unalterable love for them. The last official act of the Confederate Congress is the most solemn expression of this state of mind. A resolution has passed the House of Representatives, reciting that whereas the United States have resolved to raise a negro army, and whereas "Africans and their descendants" are property, and whereas the Confederate Legislature cannot consent "to any change in their political status and condition," the effect it is resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill providing special prisons for the "negroes or mulattoes" captured from the enemy, for the purpose of selling all whose rightful owners cannot be found "into perpetual bondage, for the purpose of raising a fund to reimburse citizens of the Confederacy who have lost their slave-property by reason of the interference therewith of the enemy." This is a measure emulating the civilisation of Morocco, and, in many respects, worse than the slave-trade itself. The sufferers by the slave-trade are usually savages taken from a barbarism only better than servitude in that it does not involve the degradation of masters; but the sufferers by this measure will be the picked men of the coloured race—men proving their right and power to be free by the very same daring and self-forgetfulness by which the Virginian soldiers have entitled themselves to the respect of the world. There is no difference whatever between the principle of such a measure and that of one which should devote Yankee soldiers themselves to the same fate. There is something so pitifully mean, so ignominiously cowardly, in selecting for such a destiny as this the very men who have the most right to lay down and the noblest motives for laying down their lives in this cause, that no one can doubt how opinion is drifting in the Legislature which can pass such a resolution. It points, too, to a new development of the slavery principle. Hitherto free negroes and mulattoes have precariously existed in all the Slave States. But when once the Legislature has recognised the principle, that wherever you can pounce on a stray human being with a drop of black blood in his veins, he falls of right into a fund for compensating impoverished slaveowners, free negroes will not be much longer possible in the Slave States. Indeed, the drift of Southern opinion is clearly against any longer admitting room for the liberation of Africans. From all quarters of the South the papers cry out that "slavery is stronger than any Government"—such are the very words of a recent Georgian newspaper—that it is "founded on a rock indestructible, stronger than aught but Omnipotence, less enduring only than eternity." It is but too certain that the

opinion of the Southern States is crystallising on the framework deliberately chosen for it by their leaders; that "Africans and their descendants" are to be held as essentially constituting property; that if claimed by no one they must still be regarded as lost property; and that [this prolific idea will become the backbone of their legislation.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

The first block of improved dwellings for the industrial classes, built by Mr. Alderman Waterlow in a dense part of Finsbury, was formally opened on Saturday morning in the presence of a large and distinguished company. The block stands in Mark-street, Paul-street, near St. Leonard's-square, and is to be the centre of two long wings, which are to project from each side in an easterly and a westerly direction. A space has been cleared in front, on which it is proposed to build a church, probably surrounded by other similar dwellings, if the present buildings do not belie the rather sanguine calculations of their projectors. The block stands about fifty feet high, has a cheerful frontage facing the north-east, in which are seen five floors and a terrace on the roof, and is laid out to accommodate twenty families. Inside the arrangements seem well-planned, and very much like those in fashion at the Royal Dramatic College, or at certain humble "club chambers."

The dwellings have been designed and built by Mr. Matthew Allen for Alderman Waterlow, on a calculation that they are to return the usual rate of house-profit—viz.: eight or nine per cent. per annum, and the following were amongst the most important points which seemed to the projectors to require consideration.

1. A ground plan easily adaptable to any plot of ground, capable of repetition to any extent, and presenting in the elevation a pleasing and attractive appearance.
2. Suites of rooms at different rents so planned as to secure the greatest economy of space, materials, and labour in the erection of the building, and at the same time provide for the exclusive use of each family, within the external door of the lettings, every essential requisite of domestic convenience.
3. The construction of a flat roof capable of being used as a drying and recreation ground, so as to leave as much space as possible available for building.
4. Planning the positions of the doors, windows, and fireplaces, with reference to a suitable arrangement of the furniture of the apartments, and the placing of proper fireplaces, cupboards, shelves, &c., in every room.
5. An efficient system of drainage and ventilation.
6. Making the joinery as near as possible to a uniform size and pattern, so that machinery might be brought to bear in economising its manufacture to a considerable extent.
7. The discovery and adaptation of a new material combining the properties of strength and durability, adaptability, attractiveness of appearance, and cheapness, in an eminent degree.
8. The combination of these advantages in buildings which, when let at fair rentals, would produce a good return on the outlay incurred in their erection.
9. The selection of a locality where the ground rent would not be excessive, although the tenants would be sufficiently near their work to enable them to take their meals at home.

A detailed description of the building, prepared for the visitors, partly shows how these advantages have been attained.

After a careful inspection of the building, inside and out, the visitors assembled under an awning on the roof. Lord Ebury took the chair at that elevated position, and in a short speech, proposing the health of Mr. Alderman Waterlow, dwelt upon the favourable features of these and similar dwellings for the labouring classes. Mr. Alderman Waterlow responded in an effective manner, entering into many details, and he was followed by Mr. Edwin Hill, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Lord Radstock, Mr. Conybere, and others. In the course of the speeches the administration of the Peabody fund was mildly criticised.

The proceedings were brought towards a close by Mr. Samuel Morley proposing a formal resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Benjamin Scott, the City Chamberlain, in which the style of these dwellings was approved of, and their extension recommended. A proposition, made by Mr. Alderman Waterlow, to found a public company to build such houses, was very favourably received by Mr. Morley and others. In acknowledgment of the customary vote of thanks, Lord Ebury proposed the health of the architect and builder; and after this had been suitably responded to, the company dispersed.

EXECUTION AT NEWCASTLE.—On Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, the execution of George Vass took place on the scaffold which had been erected at the prison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The culprit, who was only nineteen years of age, was tried at the Newcastle Assizes on Friday, the 27th ult., before Mr. Baron Martin, for the wilful murder of a married woman named Margaret Doherty (whose husband was a tailor, living in Buckingham-street, Newcastle), convicted, and sentenced to death. The crime, it will be recollected, was committed on the morning of the 1st of January last with great brutality, there being no doubt that the convict had first criminally assaulted the woman, and only effected his purpose after great resistance on her part. There was an immense concourse of people, and several had to be brought out fainting and exhausted from the crowd. The convict was remarkably firm till the last, and admitted the justice of his sentence, but added that he never intended to murder the woman.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Sunday morning the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Bishop of London preached the sermon.

It is expected that her Majesty will leave Windsor Castle for Osborne the latter end of next week.—*Court Journal*.

The Prince and Princess Christian, and the younger members of their family, took leave of the Queen on Wednesday afternoon, and came to town. They are sojourning at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, as guests of her Majesty, as Buckingham Palace will not be opened for company till two full years of mourning have expired. On Wednesday evening they dined with the Duke of Cambridge; and have since dined with Earl Spencer, Lord Palmerston, the Duchess of Inverness, and the Duchess of Wellington; besides visiting the various objects of interest in and around London. On Sunday morning the members of the Danish Royal family attended Divine service at the Danish Church in Wellclose-square. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Erik Maynussen, and the sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mansell, the two ministers of the church.

On Wednesday, their Royal Highnesses the Prince Christian and the Princess Louisa of Denmark will leave London for a sojourn at Windsor Castle.—*Court Journal*.

The Edinburgh banquet to Lord Palmerston is fixed to take place on the 1st proximo.

The Earl Russell has been suffering from a cold since Friday last, and in consequence was absent from the Cabinet Council held on Saturday.

The Earl of Derby is better. The noble earl was sufficiently recovered on Monday to leave his bedroom for some hours, and there is every prospect of his early convalescence. It is doubtful whether he will be able to resume his active duties in Parliament before the Easter holidays.

A rumour is current that Colonel Wilson Patten is to be raised to the peerage, under the title of Lord Winmarleigh.

We (*Scotman*) believe it is no secret that the Queen is forming a collection of drawings illustrative of her married life.

By the last accounts from Malta Prince Alfred is pronounced to be convalescent.

The *Times* concluded one of its many articles on the Royal marriage with the following outspoken remarks:—

Queen Victoria is our Sovereign, and cannot delegate her sovereignty. She must reign, and she must be allowed to suffer no eclipse of her greatness. She must come before the nation, and be a present Queen, occupying a place in our eyes according to her place in our regards and her sphere in the constitution. She has suffered the most dreadful blow that mercurial Heaven can inflict on those it loves; but life is made for more than mourning, grief ceases in time to be an apology for duties, those duties are themselves the natural cure of grief, and, if much is due to the past and the departed, more is due to the present and the new gifts of Providence. If the loss in this case be the greatest a woman can suffer, on the other hand, a son starting fair, with a well-chosen wife, for the most splendid inheritance and the most brilliant career possible for mortal man, is something to be set against that loss, and is such a consolation as is permitted to few indeed. There is a point beyond which unavailing regrets—thus far natural and uncontrollable—consume the heart and soul, surround the sufferer with prison walls, and become a self-banishment. This is a working world; and there is no work so good as that which is done before the eyes of the world. All England will rejoice to see their Sovereign once more before them, before habit has created an exclusion which effort is no longer able to break through. It is the image and the influence of the Queen which they have greeted in the princely pageant of Saturday, and in that other pageant which they all strive to realise with the eye of imagination at Windsor Castle. May we hope the experiment will soon be tried, the ice broken, and the Queen and her loving subjects once more find themselves uniting at the old work of reparation and improvement.

Prince Christian of Denmark, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by a numerous suite, was present for some time in the gallery of the House of Commons on Monday evening.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—We regret to record the death of Sir James Outram, which took place on the 11th inst., at Pau. Sir James arrived in Bombay in 1819, and in the next ten years gained for himself the title of the Indian Bayard, fought in 1838 in Afghanistan with the highest distinction, and assisted in the conquest of Seinde, though he thought the invasion an iniquity, and would not accept the prize-money. Despite the consequent quarrel with the Napiers, and another with Lord Falkland, in which the soldier was at once right and rash, making accusations right and left which no people believed and none could prove, he obtained the confidence of the Home Government—especially, it is said, by a masterly paper on Egypt,—and in 1856 was appointed to command the army in Persia. His subsequent career is too well known to need repetition. Sir James, though he could not speak and wrote very diffusely, was a man of remarkable ability as a planner; but his hold upon Indian opinion was derived from his courage—a quality he possessed to a degree rarely given even to brave men—and his singular freedom from every form of self-seeking. He never wished, it is said, for anything in life except the Victoria Cross, which was voted him by two regiments, but refused, because as a general he had no business to be exposing his life so freely. He is a loss to the empire.—*Spectator*.

CONFEDERATE WAR VESSEL.—The steamer *Sun-ter*, now called the *Gibraltar*, has been thoroughly repaired at the Birkenhead Docks, and is now ready for sea. The screw steamer *Southerner*, intended for the Confederate service, was launched last week at Stockton. The gunboat built by W. C. Miller and Sons, at Liverpool, for the Confederates, was also launched last week.

THE ALABAMA.—By the West India mail we learn that the *Alabama* was cruising off St. Lucia, in the West Indies, and was reported to have captured two vessels. Commodore Wilkes, in the *Vanderbilt*, left St. Thomas on the 1st of March in pursuit of the *Alabama*.

THE QUAKERS AND THE AMERICAN WAR.—The Friends in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware have memorialised Congress, asking exemption from the draft and the procurement of substitutes, and from the fines which they deem a penalty imposed for exercising "the right of conscience against the shedding of blood." "While," they say, "we deplore and utterly condemn the wicked rebellion fomented by misguided and infatuated men, which has involved the nation in strife and bloodshed, we earnestly desire, while the Lord's judgments are so awfully manifested, the inhabitants of the earth may learn righteousness." The Friends close by praying "that peace may once more be restored throughout our whole land, and that Christian liberty, harmony, and love may universally prevail among the people."

PRESENT VALUE OF NEGROES IN MISSOURI.—The value of negro property is rapidly declining in Missouri, in view of the imminence of emancipation. At a public vendue recently at Jefferson city, able-bodied black bodies with human souls in them, sold, without warrant against running away, at ten dollars a head.

SLAVE PROPERTY IN MARYLAND.—We find the following in the *New York Herald*, under date, Baltimore, Feb. 23:—"The appraisers of the slave property of the late Charles Carroll, of this State, one of the largest slaveowners in Maryland, have made their returns to the Orphans' Court, assessing the value of 130 slaves at an average of only five dollars each. This, they say, was the highest rate they could name, after consulting with numerous slaveowners and dealers."

GENERAL ROSENCRANCE AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT.—In his reply to a vote of thanks to the army of the Cumberland from the Ohio Legislature, General Rosenkrance says of the Confederates:—

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If some miserable demagogues among you must vomit forth their treason, let them keep it at home. We want none of their vile letters, speeches, or papers here. We know for what we engaged in an abolition war. We have sunk all party considerations in devoted loyalty to our country, and whatever names unholy traitors may apply to us, we will, by every means that Providence puts in our hands, sustain the Union, so help us God.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—It is reported that the loan for the Confederate States of America, based upon cotton at 6d. per lb., is to be brought forward in the course of the present week.

A VOICE FROM LOUISIANA.—(From the *Planter's Banner*, a Secession newspaper.)—The hard treatment Louisiana has received from the general government is more than emulated by the State government. The legislature and the governor now propose to crucify the State, put everybody in the State from seventeen to fifty years that can handle a musket into camp, and in six months we will have a state of affairs all over Louisiana worse than anything the State has ever seen before. Most of the men of the State from forty-five to fifty are utterly unfit for camp life, and if they are put into military camps, with a scanty supply of blankets and shoes, clothing and provisions, before the expiration of the time one-third of them will be dead, one-third in miserably supplied hospitals, and the other third may be fit for duty; and the homes of our people under the circumstances—God protect them!

THE MURDERERS OF MR. FITZGERALD.—At the Limerick assizes on Thursday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald passed sentence of death on Dennis Dillane, charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald. Previous to his doing so, the prisoner made a long rambling statement in connexion with the land which he held under the late ill-fated gentleman. The statement occupied over half-an-hour in delivery. His execution is to take place on Monday, the 13th of April. Cook, charged with harbouring James Walsh, one of Mr. Fitzgerald's murderers, was then placed at the bar, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for one year and nine months from the date of his committal.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, with their young son, left Windsor for Osborne on Friday, to take leave of the Prince and Princess of Wales. In the afternoon they embarked from Osborne, the newly-wedded pair accompanying them in the *Fairy* as far as the Nab Light, after which they returned to Osborne.

Invitations will be issued by the Lord Chamberlain, by command of the Queen, for an evening party at St. James's Palace, on Friday, the 20th of March, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and at which their Royal Highnesses will be present. A second evening party will take place after Easter.

Among those present at the marriage celebration in St. George's Chapel, and afterwards at the *déjeuner* in St. George's Hall, were the Rev. H. M. Birch and the Rev. C. F. Tarver, both of whom had been engaged in the instruction of the Prince of Wales in his early days, and, as this incident will show, had not been forgotten by him. After the *déjeuner* they were informed that on retiring to a certain room in the Castle they would find a memorial from the Prince, of which he desired their acceptance, and this proved to be a copy of the Holy Scriptures, handsomely bound, and inscribed by his Royal Highness as a memento of his wedding-day.

At a Privy Council meeting on Wednesday, it was ordered that in the morning and evening prayers in the Litany, and in all other parts of Divine service where the Royal family is particularly prayed for, the following form shall be observed:—"Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal family."

A copy of the Holy Bible, in binding of becoming elegance, without being either too gorgeous or gaudy, has been presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the British and Foreign Bible Society, through their noble President, the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. The gift was most graciously accepted as a present most agreeable to the Prince, and will, of course, be suitably acknowledged.

At a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, an address of congratulation to the Queen on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales was agreed to. Similar addresses, to be presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales, were also adopted. Subsequently, on the motion of Mr. Lawley, it was agreed that the freedom of the City should be presented to the Prince of Wales in a casket valued at 250 guineas. His Royal Highness is to be communicated with in order to ascertain when it will be convenient for him to receive the presentation.

Mr. James Veitch, jun., of the Royal Exotic Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, had, by special permission of the Prince of Wales, the honour of presenting the wedding bouquet. It was one of the most beautiful description, being composed of orange blossoms, white rosebuds, rare orchideous flowers, and sprigs of myrtle, with a trimming of Honiton lace. The myrtle was, by express command of her Majesty, sent from Osborne, and was taken from plants reared from the sprigs used in the bridal bouquet which Mr. Veitch had the honour to present to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. It is stated to be her Majesty's desire to have myrtle plants raised and kept in the gardens at Osborne from each of the bridal bouquets of the Royal family in remembrance of these auspicious events.

With very great regret we have to record that the illuminations in London on Tuesday evening were attended with several accidents and loss of life. Innumerable fractures of bones are reported as having occurred in different parts of the metropolis, but far worse is the account of those who have lost their lives. Between Fleet-street and the Mansion House no less than seven women were knocked down beneath the feet of the surging crowds and trodden to death. At the inquest on the bodies of four women and one child, the evidence showed that death had ensued in each case from suffocation or from being trodden upon, and verdicts of accidental death were returned. At a subsequent inquest on two women, the evidence showed that the police force had been utterly unable to keep any sort of arrangement in the management of the streets. Ultimately a verdict of accidental death was agreed to. Since then, Mr. Isaac Walter, of Stamford-hill, has died from the injuries—fracture of the ribs—sustained in the terrible crush in Cornhill. This makes a total of, we believe, nine deaths by the accidents at the illuminations. It appears that the injuries were not wholly confined to the City, but some of the West-end hospitals also received persons with broken limbs, though not nearly so many as those farther east.

With that kindly appreciation of the sorrows of others which of late years more especially has done so much to endear the highest personage in the realm to the humblest of her subjects, her Majesty has commanded the Home Secretary to express the great grief and concern with which she has read of the occurrence, and her desire that her sympathy with the families of the sufferers should be made known. She also directs that an inquiry should be made into their circumstances.

There were several fires in London on the night of the illuminations, some arising from the gas employed in the devices, and others from other causes.

In Ireland, the Royal marriage was for the most part celebrated with enthusiasm. Dublin was illuminated, with one curious exception—the Catholic University was in darkness.

The authorities had ordered the illumination, but the whole body of the students revolted, and determined most contumaciously that there should be no illumination. It was a most exciting contest, and never before, except on one occasion, was there so much unanimity displayed among the students—encouraged, it is said, by

two or three of the professors, whose disloyal teaching drove away Dr. Newman and Mr. Arnold in disgust, and with them all the sons of gentlemen who had entered the university. "There was," says the *Nation*, "but one sentiment expressed or manifested—that the illumination of the university, so far from symbolising their political feelings, was in utter violence of them." They posted a notice in the university hall convening a meeting of the students to express their feelings on the subject; this notice was torn down by the university authorities. The arrangements were made for the lighting on Friday. On Saturday the gas-pipes were cut by the students, who also injured the illuminating materials. The injuries were repaired, but they were once more destroyed by the students, whose victory over "the authorities" was demonstrated by the darkness on the wedding-night.

In Dublin, also, some rioting took place, and no less than 150 arrests were made. About thirty of those charged with the more serious offences have been committed for trial, bail being refused. In the great majority of the cases summarily disposed of, the offenders were sentenced from one to two months' imprisonment, without the alternative of a fine, and where pecuniary penalties were imposed, they ranged from 1*l.* to 5*l.*

In Cork some very serious rioting took place. When the lights were put out groups of men and boys attacked with stones the houses of several shopkeepers. The mayor, the resident magistrate, and a large force of police dispersed them, but they collected again in a different direction. In the *middle* the mayor was knocked down, but not injured. Two companies of the 11th Foot were sent for to aid the police force. The police charged the mob with fixed bayonets in Patrick-street, and several arrests were made. At a subsequent meeting at the police-court, the mayor (Mr. Maguire) said that the rioting was the result of an organised system, and he ascribed it to the exciting placards that had been posted in the city on Saturday. Mr. Gibbings, one of the magistrates, agreed with the mayor that these outrages were the effects of the placards. Mr. Chatterton, another magistrate, was sorry that Cork had earned so infamous a notoriety. He was sure it was the only place in the kingdom where such rascality was exhibited. Mr. Sansfield, the third magistrate on the bench, believed it was the result of an organised conspiracy.

On the same evening Belfast was in the hands of a ruffian mob.

A county meeting, convened by the High Sheriff of Norfolk, was held on Saturday, in the Shire Hall, Norwich, to agree to an address to be presented to the Prince of Wales on his marriage. The meeting was most numerously attended. The Earl of Leicester and the Earl of Albemarle were among the speakers. An address of congratulation was unanimously agreed upon. The county of Cork has held a similar meeting.

A superb dinner-service in Sèvres porcelain will, in the course of a fortnight, be presented by the Emperor Napoleon to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a colossal vase in the same material has been ordered for them by the Empress.

The ladies of Liverpool have presented the Princess of Wales with a diamond cross, and the ladies of Manchester and Leeds have sent from each town a diamond bracelet. Her Royal Highness has accepted all three of the gifts.

The Princess of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Lord Harris to be Lord Chamberlain; Marchioness of Carmarthen, Countesses of Morton, Macclesfield, and De Grey to be Ladies of the Bedchamber; Hon. Mesdames R. Bruce, W. Grey, E. Coke, and F. Stonor to be Bedchamber Women to her Royal Highness.

The Princess of Wales has caused a letter to be written to the High Bailiffs of Southwark and Westminster, the Lord Mayor, and the Mayor of Gravesend, expressive of her gratitude for the reception given her on Saturday week.

The papers describe one of the novelties of Tuesday night—the huge bonfire on the Worcestershire Beacon.

The torchlight procession started from the Abbey at seven o'clock, and, the night being favourable, was seen for many miles. At Worcester, which is eight miles distant, the fire of torches could be clearly traced as the bearers (300 in number) wound their devious way up the heights. This, as seen from the vale of the Severn, was a most beautiful sight. The procession extended nearly half a mile. The top of the hill was reached soon after half-past seven, and the torchbearers assembled round the pyre, which was sixty feet high, the area of the base being sixty feet by forty feet. The mass of combustibles had been freely sprinkled with petroleum and tar, and it immediately lighted. The flames rapidly spread. Gradually they increased until they ascended in a column to a great height, lighting up the clouds, which reflected the lurid glare, visible at an immense distance. Answering fires were lighted at several points on the Malvern range and on Bredon-hill, and other distant eminences, and from Worcester the light was very brilliant.

On Great Doune, one of the Grampians, there was also a huge bonfire.

About dusk nearly the whole population of the upper part of Glenshera, numbering nearly 200, headed by a piper and torchbearers, began to ascend the mountain. After lighting the fire, and partaking of the refreshments liberally provided for them, they cleared the green and danced till after midnight to the stirring music of the bagpipes. All the party descended the rugged path in safety, and separated after a hearty cheer for the Prince and Princess.

Amongst the singers in the choir of St. George's Chapel, on the wedding-day, were Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Mr. Parry, and Mrs. German Reed.

We understand that Messrs. Swaine and Co. have received the appointment of whip-manufacturers to the Prince of Wales, and made the state carriage

whips that were used at his Royal Highness's wedding.

The wedding-day of the Prince of Wales was celebrated by banquets and other modes of rejoicing in the principal cities of the continent where Englishmen do congregate. A correspondent sends us some particulars of the festivities at Hameln (on the Weser), in Hanover.

This little colony of Englishmen comprises the members of an educational establishment, which has been conducted for many years by the Rev. Dr. Dammann, who with his wife is ever forward to furnish to the pupils the means of demonstrating their sympathy with what takes place in England. Accordingly, on this occasion, although the weather was exceedingly unpropitious, the whole party, wearing wedding favours, proceeded to the doctor's mountain garden, where the Union Jack and Danish colours were hoisted, and a hundred discharges of cannon were made in honour of the Royal pair, and the foundation stone of a monument intended as a memorial of the festival was laid. The company then returned to the house, where a liberal dinner had been provided. During the repast toasts were drunk to the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of her Majesty the Queen. In the evening charades were acted, and at midnight all separated with the conviction that the wedding-day of our Prince had been a very happy day to all the subjects of the Royal mother in Hameln.

It appears that a poor woman, aged fifty-three, lost her life through being crushed in the crowd in the City on Saturday, the 7th instant. Her name is Mrs. Amy Coomber, and it appeared from the evidence given at the inquest, that she was cruelly used by four or five ruffianly fellows in the crowd, who shoved and crushed against her. Verdict,—"That deceased died from disease of the heart, accelerated by excitement and gross ill-treatment received in the crowd in the public streets on Saturday, the 7th of March."

The children of Windsor have presented the Princess of Wales with a Bible and Prayer-book bound in ivory, with gilt and turquoise ornaments. In reply to the vicar, Mrs. Bruce says that she is desired by the Princess of Wales to ask him to convey to the children her Royal Highness's thanks for the present, which her Royal Highness will always keep in remembrance of them, and of the brightest days of her life.

THE POLICY OF THE CONFEDERATES.

(From the Spectator.)

When the bishops of the Slave States put forth their manifesto against the more crying evils of the slave system, we drew attention to it with sincere though very feeble hope. But whatever hope there ever was of a drift of opinion in the South which might have revolutionised its fundamental principle is rapidly passing away. The declaration of the North for emancipation, instead of calling out, as we might have desired, a spirit of competition or rivalry in the South, has elicited a comprehensive and calm review throughout the South of the principles of slavery, with reiterated expressions of unalterable love for them. The last official act of the Confederate Congress is the most solemn expression of this state of mind. A resolution has passed the House of Representatives, reciting that whereas the United States have resolved to raise a negro army, and whereas "Africans and their descendants" are property, and whereas the Confederate Legislature cannot consent "to any change in their political status and condition," the effect it is resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill providing special prisons for the "negroes or mulattoes" captured from the enemy, for the purpose of selling all whose rightful owners cannot be found "into perpetual bondage, for the purpose of raising a fund to reimburse citizens of the Confederacy who have lost their slave-property by reason of the interference therewith of the enemy." This is a measure emulating the civilisation of Morocco, and, in many respects, worse than the slave-trade itself. The sufferers by the slave-trade are usually savages taken from a barbarism only better than servitude in that it does not involve the degradation of masters; but the sufferers by this measure will be the picked men of the coloured race—men proving their right and power to be free by the very same daring and self-forgetfulness by which the Virginian soldiers have entitled themselves to the respect of the world. There is no difference whatever between the principle of such a measure and that of one which should devote Yankee soldiers themselves to the same fate. There is something so pitifully mean, so ignominiously cowardly, in selecting for such a destiny as this the very men who have the most right to lay down and the noblest motives for laying down their lives in this cause, that no one can doubt how opinion is drifting in the Legislature which can pass such a resolution. It points, too, to a new development of the slavery principle. Hitherto free negroes and mulattoes have precariously existed in all the Slave States. But when once the Legislature has recognised the principle, that wherever you can pounce on a stray human being with a drop of black blood in his veins, he falls of right into a fund for compensating impoverished slaveowners, free negroes will not be much longer possible in the Slave States. Indeed, the drift of Southern opinion is clearly against any longer admitting room for the liberation of Africans. From all quarters of the South the papers cry out that "slavery is stronger than any Government"—such are the very words of a recent Georgian newspaper—that it is "founded on a rock indestructible, stronger than aught but Omnipotence, less enduring only than eternity." It is but too certain that the

opinion of the Southern States is crystallising on the framework deliberately chosen for it by their leaders; that "Africans and their descendants" are to be held as essentially constituting property; that if claimed by no one they must still be regarded as lost property; and that [this prolific idea will become the backbone of their legislation.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

The first block of improved dwellings for the industrial classes, built by Mr. Alderman Waterlow in a dense part of Finsbury, was formally opened on Saturday morning in the presence of a large and distinguished company. The block stands in Mark-street, Paul-street, near St. Leonard's-square, and is to be the centre of two long wings, which are to project from each side in an easterly and a westerly direction. A space has been cleared in front, on which it is proposed to build a church, probably surrounded by other similar dwellings, if the present buildings do not belie the rather sanguine calculations of their projectors. The block stands about fifty feet high, has a cheerful frontage facing the north-east, in which are seen five floors and a terrace on the roof, and is laid out to accommodate twenty families. Inside the arrangements seem well-planned, and very much like those in fashion at the Royal Dramatic College, or at certain humble "club chambers."

The dwellings have been designed and built by Mr. Matthew Allen for Alderman Waterlow, on a calculation that they are to return the usual rate of house-profit—viz.: eight or nine per cent. per annum, and the following were amongst the most important points which seemed to the projectors to require consideration.

1. A ground plan easily adaptable to any plot of ground, capable of repetition to any extent, and presenting in the elevation a pleasing and attractive appearance.
2. Suites of rooms at different rents so planned as to secure the greatest economy of space, materials, and labour in the erection of the building, and at the same time provide for the exclusive use of each family, within the external door of the lettings, every essential requisite of domestic convenience.
3. The construction of a flat roof capable of being used as a drying and recreation ground, so as to leave as much space as possible available for building.
4. Planning the positions of the doors, windows, and fireplaces, with reference to a suitable arrangement of the furniture of the apartments, and the placing of proper fireplaces, cupboards, shelves, &c., in every room.
5. An efficient system of drainage and ventilation.
6. Making the joinery as near as possible to a uniform size and pattern, so that machinery might be brought to bear in economising its manufacture to a considerable extent.
7. The discovery and adaptation of a new material combining the properties of strength and durability, adaptability, attractiveness of appearance, and cheapness, in an eminent degree.
8. The combination of these advantages in buildings which, when let at fair rentals, would produce a good return on the outlay incurred in their erection.
9. The selection of a locality where the ground rent would not be excessive, although the tenants would be sufficiently near their work to enable them to take their meals at home.

A detailed description of the building, prepared for the visitors, partly shows how these advantages have been attained.

After a careful inspection of the building, inside and out, the visitors assembled under an awning on the roof. Lord Ebury took the chair at that elevated position, and in a short speech, proposing the health of Mr. Alderman Waterlow, dwelt upon the favourable features of these and similar dwellings for the labouring classes. Mr. Alderman Waterlow responded in an effective manner, entering into many details, and he was followed by Mr. Edwin Hill, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Lord Radstock, Mr. Conybere, and others. In the course of the speeches the administration of the Peabody fund was mildly criticised.

The proceedings were brought towards a close by Mr. Samuel Morley proposing a formal resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Benjamin Scott, the City Chamberlain, in which the style of these dwellings was approved of, and their extension recommended. A proposition, made by Mr. Alderman Waterlow, to found a public company to build such houses, was very favourably received by Mr. Morley and others. In acknowledgment of the customary vote of thanks, Lord Ebury proposed the health of the architect and builder; and after this had been snit-ably responded to, the company dispersed.

EXECUTION AT NEWCASTLE.—On Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, the execution of George Vase took place on the scaffold which had been erected at the prison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The culprit, who was only nineteen years of age, was tried at the Newcastle Assizes on Friday, the 27th ult., before Mr. Baron Martin, for the wilful murder of a married woman named Margaret Doherty (whose husband was a tailor, living in Buckingham-street, Newcastle), convicted, and sentenced to death. The crime, it will be recollected, was committed on the morning of the 1st of January last with great brutality, there being no doubt that the convict had first criminally assaulted the woman, and only effected his purpose after great resistance on her part. There was an immense concourse of people, and several had to be brought out fainting and exhausted from the crowd. The convict was remarkably firm till the last, and admitted the justice of his sentence, but added that he never intended to murder the woman.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Sunday morning the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Bishop of London preached the sermon.

It is expected that her Majesty will leave Windsor Castle for Osborne the latter end of next week.—*Court Journal.*

The Prince and Princess Christian, and the younger members of their family, took leave of the Queen on Wednesday afternoon, and came to town. They are sojourning at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, as guests of her Majesty, as Buckingham Palace will not be opened for company till two full years of mourning have expired. On Wednesday evening they dined with the Duke of Cambridge; and have since dined with Earl Spencer, Lord Palmerston, the Duchess of Inverness, and the Duchess of Wellington; besides visiting the various objects of interest in and around London. On Sunday morning the members of the Danish Royal family attended Divine service at the Danish Church in Wellclose-square. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Erik Maynussen, and the sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mansell, the two ministers of the church.

On Wednesday, their Royal Highnesses the Prince Christian and the Princess Louisa of Denmark will leave London for a sojourn at Windsor Castle.—*Court Journal.*

The Edinburgh banquet to Lord Palmerston is fixed to take place on the 1st proximo.

The Earl Russell has been suffering from a cold since Friday last, and in consequence was absent from the Cabinet Council held on Saturday.

The Earl of Derby is better. The noble earl was sufficiently recovered on Monday to leave his bedroom for some hours, and there is every prospect of his early convalescence. It is doubtful whether he will be able to resume his active duties in Parliament before the Easter holidays.

A rumour is current that Colonel Wilson Patten is to be raised to the peerage, under the title of Lord Winmarleigh.

We (*Sootsman*) believe it is no secret that the Queen is forming a collection of drawings illustrative of her married life.

By the last accounts from Malta Prince Alfred is pronounced to be convalescent.

The *Times* concluded one of its many articles on the Royal marriage with the following outspoken remarks:—

Queen Victoria is our Sovereign, and cannot delegate her sovereignty. She must reign, and she must be allowed to suffer no eclipse of her greatness. She must come before the nation, and be a present Queen, occupying a place in our eyes according to her place in our regards and her sphere in the constitution. She has suffered the most dreadful blow that merciful Heaven can inflict on those it loves; but life is made for more than mourning, grief ceases in time to be an apology for duties, those duties are themselves the natural cure of grief, and, if much is due to the past and the departed, more is due to the present and the new gifts of Providence. If the loss in this case be the greatest a woman can suffer, on the other hand, a son starting fair, with a well-chosen wife, for the most splendid inheritance and the most brilliant career possible for mortal man, is something to be set against that loss, and is such a consolation as is permitted to few indeed. There is a point beyond which unavailing regrets—thus far natural and uncontrollable—consume the heart and soul, surround the sufferer with prison walls, and become a self-banishment. This is a working world; and there is no work so good as that which is done before the eyes of the world. All England will rejoice to see their Sovereign once more before them, before habit has created an exclusion which effort is no longer able to break through. It is the image and the influence of the Queen which they have greeted in the princely pageant of Saturday, and in that other pageant which they all strive to realise with the eye of imagination at Windsor Castle. May we hope the experiment will soon be tried, the ice broken, and the Queen and her loving subjects once more find themselves uniting at the old work of reparation and improvement.

Prince Christian of Denmark, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by a numerous suite, was present for some time in the gallery of the House of Commons on Monday evening.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—We regret to record the death of Sir James Outram, which took place on the 11th inst., at Pau. Sir James arrived in Bombay in 1819, and in the next ten years gained for himself the title of the Indian Bayard, fought in 1838 in Afghanistan with the highest distinction, and assisted in the conquest of Scinde, though he thought the invasion an iniquity, and would not accept the prize-money. Despite the consequent quarrel with the Napiers, and another with Lord Falkland, in which the soldier was at once right and rash, making accusations right and left which no people believed and none could prove, he obtained the confidence of the Home Government—especially, it is said, by a masterly paper on Egypt,—and in 1856 was appointed to command the army in Persia. His subsequent career is too well known to need repetition. Sir James, though he could not speak and wrote very diffusely, was a man of remarkable ability as a planner; but his hold upon Indian opinion was derived from his courage—a quality he possessed to a degree rarely given even to brave men—and his singular freedom from every form of self-seeking. He never wished, it is said, for anything in life except the Victoria Cross, which was voted him by two regiments, but refused, because as a general he had no business to be exposing his life so freely. He is a loss to the empire.—*Spectator.*

Literature.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEAN WAR.*

We are not at all surprised to find that Mr. Kinglake's work is the book of the season. It is a "sensation" history, and it is so excellent of its kind that it is not marvellous that it should have achieved a success rarely secured by the most popular "sensation" novels. It may be very entertaining to trace the tortuous paths into which one fatal error led some heroine of fiction—very exciting to be surrounded for a time by an atmosphere of mystery, and have glimpses into a world of intrigue so different from our ordinary lives that it has all the charm of novelty; but certainly the interest is greatly increased when the heroes of such stories are living men with whose names we are all familiar. To see the "brothers of the Elysée" preparing that net in whose meshes not only France, but even Europe was to be entangled—to be admitted to the closets of angry Emperors, and suffered to hear the outbursts of their impotent rage—to be introduced to a council of Ministers sleeping while the most important matters are being decided—to assist at the dissection of the greatest reputations of the day, are treats so seldom enjoyed that we cannot wonder that they should be so highly appreciated. No doubt, too, much of our author's popularity is well-deserved. His highly-coloured sketches of living celebrities—the piquant anecdotes that are interspersed through the narrative, and the strong personal feeling which gives so much keenness and point to his satire, are, indeed, sufficient to account for the extraordinary interest his book has awakened. But if these were its only merits it would have nothing more than an ephemeral reputation. It has other qualities, however, which give it permanent value, and will secure for it a high place in our literature. Mr. Kinglake possesses no ordinary skill as a narrator. Rarely is there anything strained or exaggerated, yet he always succeeds in imparting vividness and reality to his story. While capable of taking broad views and drawing grand pictures, he is never inattentive to detail, nor is he ever content to sacrifice accuracy for the sake of producing effect. Even where you question some of his representations, you see that he has been drawn aside from the true line by other influences than the mere desire to produce a striking *tableau*. The skill with which he contrives to present a clear and connected account of the most complicated transactions, and to throw a charm around what in the hands of most writers would be insufferably dull and wearisome, is something marvellous. To succeed in making the wretched dispute about the "Holy Places" intelligible, and to unravel the tangled threads of the web which diplomacy loves so well to weave, is no ordinary achievement, and itself marks the power of a master.

Few historians, indeed, have enjoyed the opportunities that have fallen to Mr. Kinglake's lot, and still fewer would have known how to profit by them so well. As an eye-witness of many of the scenes he has to describe and a personal friend of some of the principal actors, he had unrivalled facilities for obtaining information which his own familiarity with public life has enabled him to improve to the utmost advantage. For the most part, too, he has had free access to the most important documentary evidence relative to the war, and so at a time when there belongs to it all the freshness of recent events, has been able to throw around it a light which, in other cases, has been reserved for a succeeding generation. Yet, with all this, we cannot pronounce the work a success in the highest sense. We would speak of it as the French did of the charge at Balaklava, "*C'est très magnifique mais ce n'est pas la guerre*." It is very brilliant, very entertaining, possesses an extraordinary fascination, but it is not history. In saying this we do not mean to doubt the extent and reliability of our author's information, or to impeach the general accuracy of his statements, but we all know how possible it is so to group facts as to elicit from them a meaning they would not convey if rightly viewed. This is the full extent of our charge, and, it is fair to add, it applies only to certain portions of the work.

Objection may fairly be taken to it on the ground of its excessive length. History could never be written, or, if written, could never be read, on a system which assigns half a large volume, or something like 250 pages, to the account of a single engagement, and that one unattended with decisive results. No doubt it is very pleasant reading, and we pity any one who can be wearied of its stirring details, but if the story of the world's life is to be told after this fashion, this one department of literature would soon require

the shelves of the British Museum for itself. The truth is, that here as elsewhere, our author's very advantages have become his snare. The absorbing interest that he himself has felt in scenes that have stamped so strong an impress on his memory and his heart, has led him to ascribe to them an undue importance, and to narrate them with a disproportionate fulness. The tale is so well told that it seems ungracious to urge this complaint, but no pleasure derived from the perusal can blind us to the error of supposing that history can be thus written, and nothing would be more to be regretted than that the example of Mr. Kinglake should encourage others of inferior power to pursue a similar course. One thing we can promise them, unless they can invest their narratives with the life and beauty he has imparted to his, not the most painstaking research and scrupulous accuracy will save them from failure. On the other hand, such qualities of style are so rare that we may safely undertake that the public will pardon the offence against the law of historic unities if only there be a similar plea to urge in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Kinglake errs, too, in our opinion, in attributing too much to mere personal influences. Perhaps the fault of historians generally has lain in a contrary direction, and certainly the tendency of such speculations as those of Mr. Buckle is to ignore these forces altogether. We are not sorry, therefore, to be reminded of the power which the passions of men have in shaping the course of national policy, but our author has pushed this too far. The hatred of Nicholas to Lord Stratford may have been, probably was, intensely violent, but we should be slow to admit that it had as much weight in determining the purposes of that ambitious potentate as Mr. Kinglake fancies. As little are we disposed to build so much as he has done upon the selfish designs of the few middle-aged men who sought in December, 1851, to repair their ruined fortunes at the expense of France and Europe. We should require, too, more evidence than is here adduced to convince us that to the Duke of Newcastle belongs almost the undivided responsibility of ordering the Crimean war. Last of all, can we accept the notion that the warlike temper which unfortunately had seized the British nation at the time was the result of a reaction against the teachings of Cobden and Bright, that "the doctrine of the Peace party tended to bring into violent life that keen, warlike spirit which soon became one of the main obstacles to the restoration of tranquillity." Whether for good or evil, that spirit is intensely British—the force of circumstances may cause it to lie dormant for a time, but it is never difficult to arouse, and when once awakened, it heeds the voice of no charmer, charm he never so wisely. This is not the place for an investigation of the causes which goaded it well nigh to madness during the Russian war, but certainly we cannot place among them the teachings of the Peace party, which had never exercised an influence powerful enough to produce such a recoil. Some of the party had, unwittingly, ministered to the growth of these sentiments, but in a very different way. They were among those who greeted Louis Kosuth on his visit to this country, and to that visit we trace much of that intense hatred of Russia which found vent in the Crimean war. It would have been difficult to arouse sympathy on behalf of an effete despotism like Turkey, but the people had not forgotten that this same Czar had but recently trampled out the rising liberties of the noble Hungarians. They saw in him a conspirator against freedom everywhere, and they were prepared to make every sacrifice to resist his aggressions. Their feeling was something nobler than a blind insensate opposition to men whose honesty they felt bound to respect, even where they differed from their doctrines. Their instincts were generous and true, and their conduct throughout stands in marked contrast with the selfishness, intrigue, and feebleness that characterised much of the statesmanship of the period.

But it is the bitterness of his own personal feelings that has led Mr. Kinglake into his chief error. We remember to have heard of a man who avowed that he had neither time nor inclination for a number of petty enmities—he thought it best to select one man, and on him to concentrate all the hatred of his nature. Our author is a thorough good hater, and all the hate of which he is capable seems to be directed against the Emperor of the French. We do not suspect that there is any ground for private animosity, but to him Louis Napoleon appears to be the very incarnation of all wickedness, to whom no mercy must be shown, and with whom no terms are to be kept. No design is so monstrous that it may not be ascribed to him—no tale of weakness or wickedness incredible that has him for its hero. We are not ourselves great admirers of "that Prince," as Mr. Disraeli affectingly calls him; but the representation given of him here is a libel

not only upon him, but upon the nation which has accepted him as her ruler. It might be thoroughly enjoyed if found in the columns of the *Saturday Review*, or in the pages of a pamphlet by Victor Hugo or some other victim of the Imperial rule; but in a book called "history" it is utterly out of place. Indeed, the feeling which inspired it is the fruitful parent of numerous faults, and defaces some of our author's most striking representations—nay, tends to shake our faith in many of his judgments. Calm and judicious elsewhere, these qualities desert him as soon as he touches anything connected with the Emperor. He cares not what or whom he sacrifices if only this *belle noir* can be made to look still blacker. The aggressions of Russia are touched with a more friendly hand and coloured with a lighter shade—the selfishness of Austria is represented as wise and masterly policy, and even the wretched temporising of Prussia is to be excused in order that the guilt of the war may be fastened mainly on France. The Ministers of England are not spared, and a Cabinet comprising some of the ablest men of our generation are represented as mere puppets in the hands of the wily French Emperor. It was through him that all hopes of accommodation were cast to the winds, that precipitate counsels were adopted, which led to the dissolution of the Quadruple Alliance, and that Europe was involved in the terrible calamities of war; and all this in order that the conspirators of the Elysée might "pile up events which might stand between them and the past, and shelter them from the peril to which they were brought whenever men's thoughts were turned to the night of the 2nd December and the Thursday, the day of blood." There are some awkward facts which do not quite square with this theory. Napoleon was certainly a consenting party to the "Vienna note," which was rejected by the Cabinet of the Porte, acting in harmony with Lord Stratford. After the failure of the Vienna conferences, also, he made another effort to avert the impending strife by a personal letter to the Czar. Mr. Kinglake has ways of explaining these and similar difficulties which are, doubtless, very satisfactory to himself, but we doubt whether they will prove as much so to his readers. That the policy of the Emperor was selfish in its aim we do not question; that he earnestly desired to secure for France, whether by diplomacy or by war, some of that glory she loves so well, and for whose sake she would be ready to condone his offences against liberty, is certain. What we do not find proved is that he unduly urged, not to say coerced, the English Cabinet into the hasty adoption of warlike measures beyond the necessities of the case. It is a grave question whether it was wise to enter on the contest at all, but if it was to be commenced there is no just ground to complain of the course taken by the Allies as marked by unwise rashness or superfluous energy.

We will not, however, suggest to Mr. Kinglake any pleas that might extenuate his severe judgment of Louis Napoleon. Any such arguments, we fear, would be futile. Possibly it would influence him more if he could understand how thoroughly his violence defeats itself, and even tends to create sympathy on behalf of a man so relentlessly assailed. He seems to have studied the accounts of the 2nd December until his indignation has been roused to a pitch that renders all impartial judgment impossible, and he lacks words to express his mingled scorn and abhorrence of the actors in those scenes of violence and blood. The highly-drawn narrative of the *coup d'état* has doubtless afforded some relief to his excited emotions, but we submit that it is entirely misplaced in the present work, and that its one-sidedness destroys its value as a piece of history altogether. It is very natural that an honest English heart, loving constitutional freedom and hating all deeds of injustice and tyranny, should feel strongly relative to the shameful intrigues, the atrocious treachery, and the sanguinary violence by means of which the Second Empire was established. But justice even to an oppressor, compels us to remember that the Assembly had hardly deserved a better fate—that in all probability the President only anticipated the designs of his enemies against himself—and that the alarm, not altogether unreasonable, which the wild theories of Red Republicans and Socialists had awakened, prepared the way for the establishment of a despotism which had, at all events, the merit of giving security to property and stability to social order. We are not justifying the conduct of the "brothers of the Elysée," but we do say that these things require to be taken into consideration in estimating the amount of guilt attaching to them, and that the rabid virulence of Mr. Kinglake's attack will dispose many to attach to them more weight than they deserve. We feel, too, that the references to the Emperor's friends are quite undignified. "St. Arnaud formerly *Le Roy*," "Maupas or de Maupas," "Fialin de

* *The Invasion of the Crimea*. By A. W. KINGLAKE. Vols I. and II. London and Edinburgh: Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

"Persigny," are designations continually repeated without, as we see, either wit or reason. They are but a poor travesty of Carlyle's mode of branding men with epithets, not admirable in his style, and quite out of character with the more polished and elegant periods of Mr. Kinglake.

We regret to have had to take such exceptions to a book which has yielded us so much pleasure, but we feel that these defects, unless corrected, threaten to deprive our author of the high position which he is fairly entitled to take. The work of such a man should be a veritable history, and not a mere extended political pamphlet defaced by the passions and prejudices of the hour. We must not fail, however, to recognise the debt of gratitude due to him for the valuable information he has collected, and the new aspect in which he has put transactions relative to which very mistaken conceptions have prevailed. Especially has he done justice to Lord Raglan and the ability with which he conducted himself in most trying circumstances, baffling the ambitions and crooked intrigues of the French marshal, yet still contriving to preserve the harmony of the alliance undisturbed. Many of the aspersions which had been too hastily cast upon our troops are wiped away, and their character vindicated by a simple narration of the facts of the case. In these respects the work is invaluable, and we look anxiously for the succeeding volumes, where other and more debateable points will pass under review.

In nothing are these volumes richer than in personal sketches. Lord Stratford, the "great Eltchi" to whose sovereign will the Turkish mind bent as to a destiny it could not resist, in particular, is a picture finished in the highest style of art. It may, perhaps, occur to the reader to ask why an English Minister should thus dominate at Constantinople any more than the Czar. The designs of Great Britain are, certainly, less selfish; but such a power as that exercised by our ambassador is not less fatal to the independence of the Porte, and cannot fail to be pregnant with mischief. Lord Palmerston, the Minister who did not "drift," but went his own way, and worked out his own purpose, is an equally elaborate and successful portraiture. The Czar is presented in a more favourable aspect than we should have expected, or than, we think, is altogether deserved. Lord Raglan is our author's hero, and no pains are spared to bring out the noble qualities of the man who had evidently imbibed much of that spirit of loyalty to duty so characteristic of his great master in the art of war. Mr. Kinglake is not an unwise and indiscriminating eulogist, albeit there are acts to which occasionally he awards praise which we think, even on his own showing, are open to some question. Amongst other sketches, none has struck us more than that of Mr. Bright. To his great genius, his uncompromising adherence to principle, his manly defiance of popular opposition, and his thorough honesty, our author does full justice, at the same time pointing out why these high qualities failed to exert their full influence on the people. The following remarks seem to us deserving of careful study:—

"It must be added that there was another cause which tended to disqualify Mr. Bright from taking an effective part in the maintenance of peace. For one who would undertake a task of that kind at a time when warlike ardour is prevailing in the country, it is above all things necessary that he should be a statesman so truly attached to what men mean when they talk of their country, and so jealous of its honour, that no man could ascribe his efforts in the cause of peace to motives which a warlike and high-spirited people would repudiate. Mr. Bright sincerely desired the welfare of the traders and workmen in the United Kingdom; and if he desired the welfare of the other classes of people with less intensity, it may fairly be believed that to all he wished to see justice done; so, if this worthy disposition of mind were equivalent to what a man calls his 'love of his country,' no one could fairly say that Mr. Bright was without the passion. But in another, and certainly the old and the usual sense, a man's love 'of his country' is understood to represent something more than common benevolence towards the persons living within it. For if he be the citizen of an ancient State blessed with freedom, renowned in arms, and holding wide sway in the world, his love of his country seems something of attachment to the institutions which have made her what she is, means something of pride in the long suffering, and the battle, and the strife which have shed glory upon his countrymen in his own time, and upon their fathers in the time before him. It means that he feels his country's honour to be a main term and element of his own content. It means that he is bent upon the upholding of her dominion, and is so tempered as to become the sudden enemy of any man who even, though he be not an invader, still attempts to hack at her power. Now in this the heathen but accustomed sense of the phrase, Mr. Bright would be the last to say that he was a lover of his country. He would rather, perhaps acknowledge that, taking 'his country' in that sense he hated it. Yet at a time when the spirit of the nation was up, no man could usefully strive to moderate or guide it unless his patriotism were believed to be exactly of that heathen sort which Mr. Bright disapproved. Thus by the nature of his patriotism, no less than by the immemorial width of his views on the lawfulness of wars, this powerful orator was so disabled as to be hindered from applying his strength towards the maintenance of peace."

We should have regretted our inability to go more into detail did we not feel certain that most of our readers will read the book for themselves,

and we can assure them provision more rich and dainty has rarely been made for their intellectual appetite. To some tastes the dishes will appear rather highly-seasoned, but there are few indeed who will fail to find much to relish and enjoy.

PRESENT ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.*

While the programme of the North still contains the subjugation of the South and restoration of the Union, and while there prevails largely among Northerners a too boastful self-esteem which deems that subjugation possible, a feeling grows gradually stronger amongst dispassionate and large-minded observers, that not only is the Union gone for ever, but that it is scarcely possible to conceive anything more really advantageous to the North, in the long run, than its separation from the South. It is urged, with truth, that the existence of the Union did not secure identity or mutuality of interests between North and South;—that all the slave legislation promoted by the South showed what, if its policy should triumph, would have been extended all over the Union;—and that the Morrill Tariff has shown what the North would do if it could, and as soon as it could. The Union, long before Secession came, "had ceased to be a Union of interest, and had become a 'Union of hate.'" Dr. Channing, years ago, described with prophetic truth and earnestness the necessary moral and political effects of such a Union as the North and South:—"The Slave oligarchy of the South, and the capitalist of the North, the great planters and the great manufacturers, divided as they were on some points of policy, yet brought a concerted power to bear upon public opinion, until the mean law of mercenariness took full possession of political parties. The moral degradation that ensued was awful. The United States were thus presenting to Christendom the spectacle of a nation nobly born, purely bred, rarely privileged, even yet in its youth, sinking into decrepitude, and wasting away through political profligacy." The restoration of the Union by force would be but the establishment of mutual hatreds and a return to the old profligate policy. Whatever the motives of President Lincoln in his emancipation movements, and whatever the purity and zeal of religious abolitionists, it may reasonably be questioned whether the great majority of the people of the North are either partisans of emancipation or friends of the negro, and whether, though they may consent to an abolition policy, it is not as a desperate resource, and as less hateful and terrible to them than the success of the South. English feeling, meanwhile, so far as it proceeds from intelligible principle, and is not blind and partial sympathy, concentrates itself on the simple Slave Question, and abhors Slavery as strongly as ever: but as has again and again been urged on some of our too-ready American calumniators, our national feeling has vacillated between North and South just because Slavery was not seen to be sincerely and clearly the issue between them.

These are the staple views of a book recently put forth, on "The American Question, and How to Settle It." The issue is there stated thus:—"The North prefers free labour to slave labour, but detests and despises the slave more than slavery, and above all, desires the Union for the sake of power:—the South prefers slave labour to free labour, and cherishes slavery as a sacred and holy institution, but detests and despises the slave as an ever-present memory of that lie, and above all desires Disunion for the sake of power." This writer maintains that on any great question of Free Institutions *versus* Slavery, involved in this conflict, except the unquestionable Right of Secession, the people of the North have with them the whole of the British people: but that the feeling, not only of this nation, but of all nations, is, that the mischiefs of the struggle are beyond repair, that the Union has become impossible, that no force or intervention in the world could restore it, and that none but Northerners wish to see it restored. He is most emphatic in the denunciation of the Slave Power,—he uses up Mr. Olmsted's book in his delineations of the treatment of slaves, and of the inherent vices of the slave system,—and he adopts Professor Cairnes's views of the threatening aspect to freedom and civilisation of a barbarous and barbarising slave empire, whose whole policy must be retrograde and aggressive. But he maintains, we think with truth, that it is almost certain that "the restoration of the Union would be the most fatal result which could happen for the slaves," seeing that abolition, whether absolute or progressive, is accepted only as a

means of power, and that were the Union restored, the policy of Government must be to "avert a fresh outbreak by every conceivable concession to the slaveowner" that would "buy back the affections of the estranged South," and efface the bitter memories of the past." The practical conclusion of the author consequently is, that the time will come when *interposition* is desired by both parties, and when Mr. Lincoln will accept it on the basis of a recognition of Southern independence. In the mean time, he thinks the "mad dogs" ought not to be left to tear each other to pieces, but should be separated. Intervention ought to be offered; and ought to be pressed with the intimation that civilised nations will no longer suffer the contending parties, simply for the indulgence of hopeless ambition or inextinguishable hate, to inflict an outrage on humanity and an injury on the whole world. Such is his plea; and, expounding and defending his positions with great decision and energy, and appropriating to his cause all that he can find in the works of Professor Cairnes and Mr. Spence, he lays down definitely the following scheme of mediation—or, "how to settle it":—

"1. Commissioners to be appointed by the Northern States:—the like number by the Southern States:—the like number by Canada:—the like number by Great Britain:—the like number by France.

"In case of difference, Great Britain to appoint the umpire.

"2. The Commissioners, so appointed, to define and fix the boundary line of Canada, across the Northern part of the State of Maine, so as to unite Canada with New Brunswick. The same Commissioners to define and fix the boundary line between the Northern and the Southern States of America, about 36° 30' latitude north, across from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The decision of the majority of the Commissioners to be final.

"In case of difference, with equal numbers, the decision of the umpire, appointed by Great Britain, to be final.

"3. Any slave setting foot on free soil to be free. This law to be perpetual, and every law to the contrary to be repealed, and declared null and void.

"4. The navigation of all rivers, lakes, harbours, and seaboard of Canada and the Northern and Southern States to be open and free.

"5. Canada and the States of the North and South respectively to be independent sovereignties, and subject only to their own respective Governments.

"6. Canada and the States North and South to be governed respectively by their own laws, but no duty of customs or excise to be imposed, levied, or raised, on any goods exported from, or imported into Canada, or any of the States of the Northern or Southern Union.

"This law to be perpetual, and every law to the contrary to be repealed, and declared null and void.

"7. Each independent State to bear its own debt, and the rights of all persons to be acknowledged and respected.

"8. Any difference arising in the settlement of these details, or any of them, to be finally determined by the commissioners, or by the umpire, so appointed as aforesaid.

"Such is the outline of the proposed settlement of the American question."

It is easy enough to lay down thus on paper "how to settle it"; and half-a-dozen writers might "respectfully submit" different plausible schemes, that, like this, only require a few such preliminaries as—that the British Government join France in an offer of mediation—that Mr. Lincoln accept their interposition,—that the North swallow its pride and ambition,—that the South be willing to enter into new and permanent relations with neighbouring Powers that offer perpetual inducement to its "property" to escape,—and that Britain surrender all its American possessions. However clearly and earnestly the author writes in support of his *tria juncta in uno*, he scarcely comes within the present circle of practical politicians, and we are not prepared to accept him as the prophet of the future.

When Professor Cairnes produced the careful and exhaustive work, some six months ago, in which he attempted to explain the real issues involved in the American contest, we pronounced it "the most able work on its subject,"—"wise" and "philosophical." A second edition has now appeared, much enlarged, and with a new preface. The new matter is for the most part introduced in expansion of topics which the course of events or of public discussion has required to be treated more fully; and besides such additions, a considerable body of evidence in support of the author's positions, taken chiefly from Southern sources, is given in notes and appendices. Notwithstanding that since the former edition appeared, the aspect of affairs in America has undergone a vast change, Mr. Cairnes has not attempted to meet that change by any modification of his original positions. It is, indeed, his conviction that experience has greatly strengthened all his principal positions. The opinions of one whom we think by far the most distinguished writer on the whole question, with respect to a few of its more recent aspects and topics, will probably be acceptable to our readers. These we shall extract from Mr. Cairnes's new Preface, which is really an essay of considerable extent, and of great weight and importance.

Of the recent military successes of the South, and their bearing on the positions of this work—

* *The American Question, and How to Settle It.* S. Low and Co.

The Slave Power. By J. E. CAIRNES. Second Edition, much enlarged. Cambridge: Macmillan.

as holding up the new Confederacy to the world as the most formidable antagonist of civilised progress which has appeared in modern times,—Mr. Cairnes says—

"Has the military success of the South been such as to justify us in regarding its cause as definitively triumphant, and therefore in deprecating the further prosecution of the war by the North as a wanton waste of human life? Let us look at the facts. Notwithstanding the succession of defeats sustained by its principal armies, almost every position of importance which the North has at any time held since the war commenced, is still in its hands. At the present moment it holds, with the exception of Eastern Virginia, all the Border States, and, with the exception of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the whole course of the Mississippi. It holds besides most of the principal strongholds along the eastern and southern coast. On the other hand, not a foot of free soil is in possession of any Southern army. Were peace now established on the basis of *uti possidetis*, the North would gain, and the South would lose, nearly all the substantial objects for which the war has been waged. So much of Southern society as is susceptible of assimilation into the political system of the Northern people would be recovered; the Mississippi would be theirs; the Territories would be open for free colonisation. On the other hand, the Slave Power would be thrown back into the corner of a continent; the field for its expansion would be cut off; and the cherished dream of a slave empire, 'extending from the home of Washington to the palaces of Montezuma,' would, at least for the present, have vanished. It would seem, then, that, to secure the substantial objects of the struggle, little more is necessary than that the North should make good the position which it at present holds."

Of the possibility or desirableness of any present settlement of the question, in answer to such as may say there is nothing to be gained by a prolongation of the contest, Mr. Cairnes answers:—

"Let those who say so tell us upon what conditions peace would now be accepted by the South. With the actual military success which has attended its arms, with the liberal recognition which that success has met with from the nations of Europe, sustained as its cause has been by some of the leading journals of France and England—is it to be supposed that the South, in this condition of its fortunes, would accept any terms short of those which would satisfy the known and plainly avowed purpose for which it has taken up arms? That purpose has been to establish a slave empire, self-sustained and capable of free expansion; and the practical question now before the world is this—Have matters arrived at that point at which this catastrophe has been proved to be inevitable—at which free society is bound to confess defeat?"

"Before accepting this conclusion, let us remember what has just been stated—that, effectually to baffle the designs of the Slave Power, it is only necessary that the North should permanently make good the position which it at present holds. Is there anything in what has occurred to afford the slightest grounds for supposing that the North is not fully competent to accomplish this? In point of material resources its superiority to its opponent is undeniable; so that, if the contest becomes one of endurance, it is plain that physical exhaustion must first overtake the South. The struggle may indeed be abandoned from moral exhaustion; but the possibility of this only deepens the obligation of all who recognise in the Northern cause the cause of human freedom, to sustain by the clear expression of their sympathy and approval the spirit of the people to whom this great charge is committed."

On the emancipation of slaves, as a belligerent measure, the author says—

"That it is thoroughly justifiable, is to my mind as clear as any proposition in the ethics of war. It is a weapon of which every belligerent, to whom the chance has occurred, has in turn freely availed itself—England prominently among the number."

"The denial to a belligerent of the right to emancipate his enemies' slaves is a position so monstrous that to expose its absurdity the facts need only to be stated. To illustrate the principle by the case before us, what is contended for is this:—it is claimed that the South shall be permitted to employ its slaves in forwarding in every conceivable way the business of the war—producing food and clothing for the army, raising earthworks and fortifications, transporting stores and munitions of war, doing generally the work of the camp—nay (for this has happened in some instances) actually taking part in hostile operations in the field; while the North shall be precluded from adopting the only course which can effectually deprive its enemy of this formidable means of maintaining the contest. Services which are permitted slave powers, when taken unjustly and by force, are denied to free nations when voluntarily rendered."

not enough that 'a barbarous and barbarising' Confederacy should have extended to it the usages of civilised warfare; a claim of privileged exemption from the liabilities of ordinary belligerents is set upon its behalf; free nations are required to submit to the direct ravages of their formidable antagonist without daring to wrest from its grasp the weapon which deals them."

While Mr. Cairnes is advocating the formation of a negro army, intelligence reaches us of the very unfavourable reception of that policy in the Northern States, especially by the Federal officers and the troops under their command. Whether it be possible, and can be serviceable, only experience can show. We conclude with Mr. Cairnes's rather brilliant summary of the facts and events of the last year of this horrible struggle; and if we cannot wholly agree to his valuation of them, we must admit that their number and significance have been so largely overlooked, that it is useful they should thus be grouped together in a strong light.

"Slavery has been abolished in the District of Columbia. It has been excluded from the Territories. An effective anti-slave-trade treaty has been negotiated with Great Britain. The President, for the first time in the history of the United States, has propounded a scheme for uni-

versal emancipation. Two Slave States have returned members to Congress pledged to an emancipation policy. The Legislature of one Slave State has voted emancipation by immense majorities. Lastly, the President, in his capacity of commander-in-chief, has proclaimed immediate emancipation in all the insurgent States, and has authorised the raising of a negro army. These are the grand achievements of the Northern States in the past year—the monuments of a revolution—fearful as is the cost at which its results have been obtained—as hopeful and as rapid as any which the history of mankind records."

REPLIES TO DR. COLENZO.

The most respectful reply to Dr. Colenso that has reached us is also one of the most decided in tone and learned in character. It is entitled *Vindicia Mosaica*, and it is in the form of a letter to Dr. Colenso.* The author, the Rev. C. Pritchard, F.R.S., &c., has the claims of a divine, a mathematician, and a scientific man. He is the secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society; whose faith as a Christian science has not corrupted but confirmed, and whose acceptance of the historical veracity of the Scriptures criticism has not shaken but established. He fixes at once on the origin of Dr. Colenso's difficulties, in a tendency characteristic of a certain order of sharp and literalistic minds, to attribute "a geometrically exact and cautious use of language, which none but a lawyer providing against every possible misconception of his words could be expected to adopt": and he adds: "I, for one, am thankful that this is by no means the mode in which words are 'used in the sacred writings; God therein treats us as 'sincere men, and not as captious logicians.'" Mr. Pritchard has investigated separately Dr. Colenso's objections; and for the most part meets them with arguments that are common to cultivated and thoughtful respondents to the bishop,—showing, in our judgment, conclusively, that the marvel of the whole affair is, how any intelligent and candid person could have conjured up such unreal difficulties, and have presented such astounding pictures in which plain facts are grossly falsified. But Mr. Pritchard adds his own contributions to the detail of the common reply of sacred learning. Thus, maintaining that there is nothing that compels or naturally leads us to infer that Judah at forty-two went down to Egypt with two grandsons at his side, he says:—

"I will only add, as a remarkable confirmation of the interpretation which I have above derived from Scripture itself, of the Septuagint language 'came down into Egypt,' that in the Septuagint, there is attached (Gen. xli. 20) the word 'dyivorto' to the 2 sons, the 3 grandsons, and the 2 great-grandsons of Joseph; none of whom, logically speaking, could have come down into Egypt. The same word *dyivorto* is also attached to the 5 grandsons and 2 great-grandsons of Benjamin. And most observable it is, for our present argument, this word *dyivorto* is applied to Hebron and Hamul, and its equivalent also is found in the Hebrew. Besides the above persons it is found attached to no other names."

Again, to the "impossible portage" which Dr. Colenso labours to make the record attribute to the priests, Mr. Pritchard produces a parallel picture still more interesting:

"Even if there were no other passage in the Pentateuch than the following (and there are hundreds like it), it alone, I should have thought, is sufficient to explain the matter; the words I allude to embrace the portion of a command given from the Source of all command to Moses (Ex. xxviii. 40), 'And for Aaron's sons thou shalt make (*vorheis*, LXX.) coats . . . and thou shalt put them upon Aaron (*dyivorto*), and thou shalt make them (*vorheis*, LXX.) linen breeches!' Surely there is but one interpretation to be put upon this passage; and had Michael Angelo interpreted it as you have interpreted many other passages to the naked letter, assuredly it must have marred for ever the majestic image conceived within his mind of the Hebrew Legislator. The chisel of the great Florentine must have dropped powerless in the sculpture of that mighty brow. But whether the Scriptures in so many words declare or not that Moses was personally engaged in so unnecessary and inglorious an occupation, I am quite sure that the Sacred Record does not represent either Aaron as carrying the ox, or his sons as eating a wave-bread and 88 pigeons per day. For thus I read, . . . Deut. xviii. 1, 'The priests the Levites, and ALL THE TRIBE OF LEVI SHALL EAT THE OFFERINGS OF THE LORD MADE BY FIRE AND HIS INHERITANCE.'"

To replies that quote Deuteronomy against his interpretations of preceding portions of the Pentateuch, Dr. Colenso will no doubt apply his theory of its structure; and, with pure arbitrariness, but with confidence unbounded, will tell us, "Ab, but that proceeds from 'one of the later priestly writers by whom the original 'story was finished.' There is nothing in all literature equal to the cool assumption and offensive impudence with which a few followers of the 'higher criticism,' though differing in every particular from each other, agree to distribute, of their own mere will and pleasure, the Pentateuch into any number of portions, as proceeding from different writers, whom, in defending their pet theories, or in seeking to discredit the general veracity of the whole, they play off one against another as the pressure of an opponent's logic may render necessary. Meanwhile, the whole scheme is baseless, the whole method arbitrary, beyond the point of possible variety and difference in the original sources for the earliest parts of the sacred history."

We cannot follow Mr. Pritchard further; but may

* *Vindicia Mosaica: A Letter to the Right Rev. Bishop Colenso.* By the Rev. C. PRITCHARD, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. London: Bell and Daldy.

remark, that discussing the number of adults and of the Levites at the first census, he adduces the evidence and relies on the authority of no less trustworthy and responsible a body of witnesses than Euler, Malthus, and Clinton: and that, on the number of the First-born, while suggesting an hypothesis that Dr. Colenso, seeing it rests on miraculous interposition, will surely reject, and which we do not ourselves think necessary, he has also succeeded in establishing that the Scripture numbers are not only not "impossible," but, on a not violently improbable hypothesis, are very possible. Mr. Pritchard's pamphlet must stand forward amongst those which are thought worthy of permanent preservation.

Another pamphlet comes commended by the name of a writer who, if not one of the Titans of learning, is certainly not the pigmy which might be supposed from the contemptuous references of one or two writers who assume for themselves the sole fitness to treat Biblical subjects with authority now-a-days, and who has produced two careful and serviceable works on the Pentateuch and the early chapters of Genesis; we mean the Rev. Donald Macdonald.* The author, in his Introduction to the Pentateuch, had taken up by anticipation much of the substance of Dr. Colenso's critical objections; and had, at least, met difficulties with such candour, and with such evidence of the probability of fair solutions being discoverable by unprejudiced investigation, that Dr. Colenso might well have included his work among those he consulted in his perplexity; although he might have concluded, and in that conclusion we should have agreed with him, that much still requires to be done for the elucidation not only of the numerical difficulties, but of many elliptical passages of narration occurring in the Pentateuch. Mr. Macdonald's "Examination" appeared originally in the columns of the *English Churchman*; and being but a reprint, must, so far as we are concerned, be subject to the rule of alighter notice than is given to wholly new productions. It is to be recommended for general perusal, as the answer of good sense and fair learning to much that Dr. Colenso has objected. But we do not adopt all its solutions ourselves, nor can we expect them to convince those whose minds are strongly prepossessed against the historical truth of the Books of Moses. It is to be regretted that, though often very pertinent and telling, the author falls largely into a diffuse and feeble style, which occasions the loss of point and power in even his best rejoinder.

Dr. Colenso is so curiously fond of measuring the probabilities of the history of the Israelites by modern circumstances and conditions, that he is open both to bantering assault and to refutation by queer facts that ingenuity may hunt up in the bye-ways of modern life and history. A few such replies are scattered amongst less important matter in a pamphlet by the Rev. Bourchier Saville; but the criticism is too off-hand, and wanting in the power of minuteness where it deals with details. It assumes the very point in question when it meets an objection by simply saying, "The Word of God" hath said it, and nothing which Bishop Colenso hath "thought, said, or done, will lead us to suppose that he 'is greater than God.'" On the whole, this is perhaps one of many answers to the Bishop that might as usefully have remained unwritten. There is a great deal more force in a production called "The Boomerang," though it is open to similar exception, as having too much rhodomontade, and as indulging in assumptions and suggestions that are worthless for controversy with an opponent who evidently is, at bottom, a disbeliever in the supernatural,—such as, "besides, God 'may have given special fertility to the soil [of the 'desert'];—or, 'besides, fallow ground is improved 'when flocks and herds are turned out to feed upon it,' when the point at issue is, whether there was anything, at the outset, to feed upon. The author has no little of the true spirit of research, and is honest and bold in his attempt to smite the Bishop with his own weapon. He seems to be a Jew by descent, a Christian after having been the adherent of a so-called "liberal" creed, and a person accustomed to travel in both the Eastern and Western world. He has also a knowledge of literature and an acuteness in the observation of modern life, that avail him in a dashing, light-handed stroke at the Bishop, in the way of fact and experience against hasty assumption and conjecture. This pamphlet may possibly have its use, in showing the worthlessness of some of Dr. Colenso's inferences from the modern against the ancient: but we cannot commend it as an orderly and effective answer to his book; or as proving "by internal evidence that Moses wrote the books 'ascribed to him,' though the author claims that it has done so. The clever hits made now and then can hardly reconcile us to the waywardness and jauntiness of the author. We however give, in a footnote, the titles of both these pamphlets, that those who are curious may know how to obtain them.† Two or three weightier productions remain for brief notice as early as possible.

FOR THE YOUNG.

Rose and her Mission. By Mrs. H. LYNCH. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) This tale of the West Indies is a

* *An Examination of Bishop Colenso, &c.* By Rev. D. MACDONALD, M.A., Author of "The Creation and the Fall," &c. Batty Brothers, 159, Fleet-street.

† *Bishop Colenso's Objections to the Veracity of the Pentateuch.* By Rev. B. W. SAVILLE, M.A. W. Freeman. *The Boomerang; or, The Bishop of Natal smitten with his own Weapon.* By "A Man of Issachar" and a Returned Pilgrim from the East. Elliot Stock.

really meritorious and improving one. It is autobiographical in form; and we should think it substantially true. It relates to the West Indies in the days of slavery,—it pictures the planter's home-life there,—it brings vividly to view scenes and incidents that have no precise correspondences in the present state of things,—it traces the development of the power of a graceful and holy character,—and then dropping into the contrasting scenes of an enforced life in England, and unexpected toil as a governess, it still carries forward its lesson,—and, again changing its scene, preserves a deep and pure interest to the end. Warm and earnest piety breathes through the whole; and the impression made is a most salutary and helpful one. If it has a fault, it is that of a trace too much of sentiment.—*Remarkable Adventures from Real Life.* (Religious Tract Society.) This is the first of a series of "Shilling Books for Leisure Hours,"—and commences it very attractively. The adventures are taken from papers contributed to the "Sunday 'at Home' and 'Leisure Hour'; and while supplying pleasant reading to the young, also impart much useful knowledge about lands and peoples many and diverse. It is justly said of them in a prefatory note, that they have further "the higher purpose of impressing on the 'mind the reality of an overruling Providence,' and of teaching 'lessons of Christian faith and duty.'" The volume contains nearly 300 well-printed square octavo pages for a shilling; but is in paper covers. The series no doubt will be worthy of the Society issuing it, and may be expected to supply good and pleasing reading for the railway, the home of the artisan, and the out-of-school time of the elder boys and girls. There was room for such a publishing scheme just now; and we hope the room will be filled with energy, variety, and success.

LITERATURE AND ART.

The *Money Market Review* contains a questionable statement that the *Times* has bought up the *Daily Telegraph*.

It is said that Mr. Charles Dickens has the Roupell forgery case in hand for a serial work.

A letter from Leipzig says:—"A second volume of Mendelssohn's Letters is in active preparation. Mendelssohn's eldest son is associated with Herr Paul Mendelssohn in the supervision of the new volume, which will bring down the letters to the time of the writer's death, and will contain a greater portion of especial musical interest."

We understand that the Book Society, 19, Paternoster-row, sold 175,000 copies of the little book entitled, "Come to the Marriage," in about twelve days.

It is announced that Dr. Russell, of the *Times*, intends to write the history of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, for a magnificent illustrated work published by Messrs. Day and Sons.

DRS. GUTHRIE AND HANNA AND "GOOD WORDS."—A correspondent of the *London Record* says:—"It is not correct to say that Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, is to have 5,000*l.* as a *douceur* for articles to be written by him from the Holy Land for insertion in 'Good Words.' It is not Dr. Guthrie, but his colleague, Dr. Hanna, who is going to the Holy Land; although it is true that Dr. Guthrie is retained as a contributor to 'Good Words,' for five years, at the rate of 1,000*l.* a year." At the last meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery, Dr. Candlish asked leave of absence for three months for the Rev. Dr. Hanna, who has left Edinburgh for a tour in the Holy Land. In doing so he apologised on Dr. Hanna's behalf for that gentleman having left the country before leave of absence was granted. He thought, however, that the apology was a very obvious one, because Dr. Hanna had been recommended, on the ground of his health and other considerations, to make a tour to the Holy Land; and as the season was already far advanced, it was deemed expedient that the reverend Doctor should leave this country last week. The leave of absence was granted. The Rev. Dr. William Hanna and Mr. Keith Johnston, accompanied by Mr. Tennant and two young friends, left Edinburgh on Tuesday week on a lengthened tour in Egypt and the Holy Land. From the numerous introductions they carry with them from the Foreign Office, they will no doubt have access to many unfrequented places, and we may look forward with interest to the additions to literature and science which are sure to result from their researches.—*Weekly Review.*

REMARKABLE BIBLICAL MANUSCRIPTS.—The Russian Government has (says the *Athenæum*) purchased, for the sum of 100,000 silver roubles, the celebrated collection of Caraitic manuscripts of the learned collector Abraham Firkowitch. After the collection had been duly examined by different savans, and pronounced to be highly important for the criticism of the text of the Holy Scriptures for palæography and chronology in general, and for the history of Southern Russia in particular, it was delivered as property to the public Imperial Library. The Caraitic scholar, Abraham Firkowitch, has devoted, we hear, thirty years of his life to the acquisition of these rare manuscripts. As early as 1830, during his stay in Constantinople, he succeeded in finding some valuable Hebrew codices. This seems to have given him the impulse for his untiring exertions in this field. He sacrificed his fortune in the search for rare and old manuscripts; bore without murmuring long separations from his family; subjected himself to all sorts of privations, and often endangered his life. Mr. Firkowitch has travelled through and explored the Crimea and the

Caucasus in all directions; he has lived for months in church-yards and burial-places, to study and copy old inscriptions; he has penetrated into synagogues and other likely places where the Jews used to hide books on sudden attacks or invasions from the enemy; he never wearied of the struggle with fanaticism and barbarity. Thus he succeeded in collecting 124 Hebrew original copies of the Old Testament, which are older than all other Hebrew codices in any of the libraries of Europe. Twenty-five of the manuscripts of Mr. Firkowitch's collection were written before the ninth, and twenty before the tenth century. Five of the manuscripts on leather are maintained to be the oldest of all documents on the Scriptures hitherto discovered. The whole collection consists of forty-seven rolls of the Pentateuch, on leather and parchment; seventy-seven codices of the Holy Scriptures; thirty-three translations in different languages; 272 works of Caraitic authors; 523 works of Rabbinist authors; 250 miscellaneous letters and articles; 722 inscriptions; 300 documents regarding the history of the Caraim in Western Russia, and 300 old plans of different Russian towns.

Miscellaneous News.

FREE-LABOUR COTTON.—The Young Australia, from Queensland, has arrived with wool and a further shipment from the Ipswich Cotton Company of twenty bales of cotton.

EXTENSION OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—Operations have commenced within the last few days at the terminus of the Underground Railway, Farringdon-street, near Cow-cross, to proceed with the formation of the sub-way to the extremity at Finsbury, as allowed by the Company's Act.

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH LANCASHIRE.—The Marquis of Hartington, who returned home about a week ago, after an absence of more than six months in North America, has accepted office under the Government as one of the Lords of the Admiralty. Lord Hartington's address to his constituents, announcing his acceptance of office, and offering himself for re-election, has appeared. We believe that the earliest day on which the election can take place will be Tuesday, the 24th instant.—*Manchester Guardian.*

KELLY'S SUBURBAN DIRECTORY.—Messrs. Kelly and Co., the publishers of the celebrated "London Post-office Directory," have just brought out the second biennial issue of their directory for the suburban districts alone. In their preface they say, "The work commences where the London Directory ceases, and is continued to the boundary of the Metropolitan Postal District, so that the two works form a complete guide to the whole area of the metropolis and a surrounding circle with a twelve-mile radius." It is scarcely necessary to add that this bulky volume has not only been compiled with that regard to utility and convenience which characterises all Messrs. Kelly's directories, but that it has been corrected down to the latest possible period, and contains many valuable additions.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—Pauperism continues slowly to decrease in the distressed cotton districts of Lancashire and Cheshire. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Relief Fund, held in Manchester on Monday, Mr. Farnall reported the decrease of paupers for the week to be 1,513. Since December 6th there has now, therefore, been a decrease of 58,278 paupers; nevertheless, there are still 213,705 persons in receipt of parochial help in the various unions included in the report of the Special Commissioner; and besides the poor thus relieved, the local committees of charity are granting aid to 226,452 persons who are not recipients of relief as paupers. The total receipts last week had been 5,189*l.* The balance at the bankers' was:—General account, 426 376*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; employment and school account, 11,729*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*;—total, 438,106*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* On the motion of Mr. Farnall, seconded by Major Egerton Leigh, it was resolved:—

That a letter be addressed to the various Relief Committees suggesting the propriety of considering to what extent able-bodied men who have hitherto derived their livelihood wholly from out-door labour can, at an early period, be removed from the list of persons relieved by them.

The committee discussed the various expedients adopted to secure a careful investigation of the cases of recipients of relief. These included the employment of special paid visitors to assist the voluntary visitors, the use of wages schedules signed by employers, and the preparation of indices of the cases relieved by the District Committees and the Boards of Guardians, open to the inspection of all visitors and officers. The advantage arising from the adoption of these expedients was strongly confirmed by various members of the committee. It was decided that the next meeting of the General Committee should be held on Monday, the 30th inst.

CLOSING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAYS.—On the 6th inst., the annual meeting of the association for obtaining a legislative enactment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors between the hours of eleven on Saturday night and six on Monday morning, was held at the Music-hall, Hull, when the chair was taken by the Dean of York. The room was well filled. The Chairman, in his opening speech, spoke of the popularity of the movement. The number of petitions which had been presented from various parts of the country, were signed not by tens, not by twenties, but by hundreds of thousands, and therefore he felt assured that if they perseveringly went forward a good result must soon follow. (Applause.) These petitions were such as must sooner or later make themselves felt in the House of Commons. He was not one of those who would wish to deprive

the poor man of his glass of beer. He was not a teetotaler, and not one who did not sympathise with the poor, but who was anxious to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the working man. Mr. Councillor Ellis, in the absence of the secretary, read the report, which stated that the committee had determined that the movement should not be sectarian; that all classes were to take part in it, and this was absolutely necessary in order to ensure success; and that a powerful national organisation should be formed, so as to arouse the attention of the Legislature, and thus prepare the way for the introduction of the measure into the House of Commons. Mr. Somes, M.P., and Mr. Pease, M.P., had given notice of a bill to be laid before the House of Commons on the 17th of March, and the committee had the assurance from all parts of the country that an overwhelming demonstration of popular feeling would take place in support of the measure. It was moved by Mr. J. S. Wade, seconded by the Rev. C. Campe, M.A., and supported by the Rev. E. Matthews, that the report be received and adopted. The motion was carried unanimously. The Rev. F. F. Goe, M.A., moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That all past legislation which has narrowed the time in which strong drink may be lawfully sold on Sunday, has proved of immense benefit to the community, demonstrating beyond all doubt that the shortening of the hours of selling on Saturday evening, and the entire prohibition during the Sunday, except to travellers, would be a proportionate gain to moral and social order.

The Rev. A. Jukes seconded the proposition, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously. The Rev. E. Jukes moved:—

That this meeting feels deeply thankful for the marked success which has hitherto attended the labours of the association, and pledges itself to support, by every means in its power, the bill being introduced into Parliament by Mr. Somes and Mr. Pease.

Mr. Councillor Atkinson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Cleanings.

The "Dew-drop Inn" (do drop in) is the title of one of the New Orleans hotels.

No compassion is felt for the author who denies sleep to himself to give it to his readers.

A Boston (American) journal is said to be printed on paper made of wood. The paper is white, smooth, even, tough, and as soft as common rag paper. It also takes water as well as that made from rags.

Burke once mentioned to Fox that he had written a tragedy. "Did you let Garrick see it?" inquired his friend. "No," replied Burke, "I, indeed, had the folly to write it, but the wit to keep it to myself."

It is related of a famous wit that, having been appointed to attend to the removal of a stove, and not having performed his duty, he urged, in excuse, "that it was his warmest friend, and he could not be expected to remove it."

At the illumination in London on the 10th, a humorous buttermilkman exhibited a large fitch of bacon, ornamented with rosettes and surrounded by lamps, the inscription underneath, "May they win it," pointedly referring to the Danmow fitch.

Sydney Smith says—"I heard a good thing one evening at a party. A Miss Joy was present, and in the course of the evening some one used the quotation, 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever,' when she exclaimed, 'Oh I'm glad I'm not a beauty, for I should not like to be a Joy for ever.'"

At present 110 mails pass through the pneumatic despatch tube from the station to the district post-office during the day, and not only letters, but trucks of iron of the weight of five tons have passed, and adventurous visitors now and then perform the journey, to their great delight.

A young lady recently entered a railroad carriage in Paris, where there were three or four gentlemen, one of whom was lighting a cigar. Observing her, with the characteristic "politeness" of a Frenchman he asked her if smoking would incommode her. She replied, "I do not know, sir; no gentleman has ever smoked in my presence."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

GILES.—March 8, at 12, Sidney-place, Commercial-road East, the wife of Mr. Giles, of a daughter.

COLLINGRIDGE.—March 11, at Stanmore Lodge, Highbury New-park, the wife of Mr. W. H. Collingridge, of a daughter.

WILKS.—March 16, the wife of the Rev. Mark Wilks, at Penn-road-villas, Holloway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—CALLWOOD.—March 2, at the Independent Chapel, Cavendish-street, Manchester, by the Rev. Dr. Parker, Henry, youngest son of Mr. A. Harrison, dyer, of Chorlton, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. Thos. Callwood, of Liverpool.

MANN—HUDSON.—March 5, at Mill-hill Chapel, Blackburn, by the Rev. Alex. Fraser, A.M., assisted by the Rev. J. B. Lister, the Rev. W. H. Mann, minister of Mill-hill Chapel, to Miss Margaret Hudson. No cards.

POOLE—BOND.—March 5, at the Baptist Chapel, Thames-street, Wallingford, by the Rev. Thomas Brooks, Mr. Joseph Poole, of Long Wittenham, to Miss Jane Bond, of Slade-end.

PREST—FARRIMOND.—March 8, in St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. Wm. Roof, Mr. John Prest, to Miss Ann Farrimond, both of that town.

VYE—CRISFORD.—CRISFORD—VYE.—March 10, at the Congregational Church, Ramsgate, by the Rev. H. J. Bevis, George Vye, to Elizabeth Hughes, only daughter of the late John Crisford, builder, Ramsgate; and at the same time and place, John J. Crisford, Birmingham, to Ellen Mary, sixth daughter of Jesse Vye, of Ramsgate.

BARTRUM—OSBORN.—March 10, at Calverley Church, near Bradford, by the Rev. H. Tuckwell, M.A., Arthur Clement

Bartrum, Esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire, to Mary Bacon, eldest daughter of George Osborn, Esq., of Bolton Lodge, Bradford. No cards sent.

JONES-RYDER.—March 10, at the Independent Chapel, Littledean, by the Rev. George Applegate, Mr. William Jones, to Rhoda, third daughter of Mr. George Ryder, Pope's-hill.

HARRIS—SUMMERS.—March 10, at Highbury Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. David Thomas, B.A., Alfred John, second son of Mr. J. Harris, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles George Summers, both of Bristol.

WESSON—POTTS.—March 10, at the Independent Chapel, Longsight, by the Rev. W. Smith, Joseph, eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Wesson, of Nottingham, to Alice Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Potts, of Longsight.

SMITH—GIBBY.—March 10, at the Independent Chapel, Debenham, by the Rev. C. Talbot, Israel Silvester, youngest son of Mr. James Smith, baker, Debenham, to Emma Theobald, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Graydon, of Woodbridge. At the same time and place, Mr. Samuel Gibson, grocer, Rayleigh, Essex, to Emma Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. James Smith, of Debenham.

TURNER—SCOTT.—March 10, at the Independent Chapel, Market Harborough, Mr. James Turner, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. James Scott, of Market Harborough.

MARPLES—GRATTAN.—March 10, at Townhead-street Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. C. Larom, Mr. Charles Marples, to Emily, second surviving daughter of Mr. John Grattan.

BINNS—THOMPSON.—March 10, at the Congregational Church, Cemetery-road, Sheffield, by the Rev. Brewin Grant, H.A., Mr. Albert Jonas Binns, to Hannah, second daughter of Mr. James Thompson.

BROWN—BURLY.—March 10, at the Cemetery-road Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. Henry Ashbery, Mr. James Brown, to Lucy, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Burley.

FIRTH—HERON.—March 10, at the United Presbyterian Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Benjamin Firth, father of the bridegroom, Mr. John B. Firth, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Heron, of Bradford.

PULLAN—TAYLOR.—March 10, at South-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Dr. Brewer, Mr. William H. Pullan, to Theresa, second daughter of Mr. William H. Taylor, of Leeds.

HOBS—HARRISON.—March 11, at Moor-lane Chapel, Bolton, by the Rev. S. Chisholm, Mr. William E. Hobbs, of Hailford, only son of Mr. John Hobbs, Blockley Mill, Worcester-shire, to Sarah Alice, third daughter of Mr. M. Harrison, of Bolton.

SLIMAN—BARNES.—March 11, at Edmonton, by the Rev. William Bevan, of Harley-street Chapel, Bow, the Rev. S. R. Sloman, of Barnsbury Chapel, Islington, to Martha Richardson, eldest daughter of the late Robert Barnes, Esq., of Winchmore-hill.

EWING—HOBBS.—March 12, at the parish church, Hammer-smith, Alexander, the second son of the Rev. A. Ewing, A.M., Gosport, to Eliza, only daughter of the late B. Hobbs, Esq., of the same place. No cards.

OFFORD—HADDON.—March 12, at St. Mark's, Regent's-park, by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, Master of the Temple, uncle of the bride, Robert Offord, Esq., of Kensington, to Marianna, eldest daughter of the late John Haddon, Esq., of Camden-town. No cards.

SHONE—HALMSHAW.—March 14, at Brunswick Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Sugden, Mr. John Henry Shone, of this town, to Mary, only daughter of Joseph Halmsshaw, Esq., of Camp-hill, Birmingham.

PRYCE—TIPPETTS.—March 17, at Hampstead, by the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., the Rev. R. Vaughan Pryce, M.A., LL.B., of Brighton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Tippetts, of Gravesend. No cards.

DEATHS.

WALTON.—March 4, at the Manor House, East Acton, William Walker, the only son of Charles and Sarah Walton, aged nine years.

WRIGHT.—March 10, aged fifty-two years, the Rev. P. J. Wright, New Connexion minister, Hurst, near Ashton-under-Lyne.

OUTRAM.—March 11, at Pau, Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, B.M., G.C.B., &c., of her Majesty's Indian army, aged sixty.

TAYLOR.—March 12, at Brentwood, Essex, Edward Taylor, Esq., professor of music in Gresham College, London, aged seventy-nine.

COLLINGRIDGE.—March 16, at Stanmore Lodge, Highbury New-park, Melicent Jemima, the wife of Mr. W. H. Collingridge, of the City Press, aged thirty-seven.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, March 11.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. £28,100,755	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,634,900
	Gold Bullion 13,450,755
	Silver Bullion —
£28,100,755	£28,100,755

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £11,193,588
Reserve .. 3,663,336	Other Securities .. 19,805,739
Public Deposits .. 8,673,899	Notes .. 8,872,559
Other Deposits .. 13,282,605	Gold & Silver Coin .. 877,425
Seven Day and other Bills .. 573,460	
£40,749,300	£40,749,300

March 12, 1862 W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—INDISPENSIBLE REMEDIES. In the use of these medicines there need be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling, healing, and purifying properties. Holloway's preparations must always do good—both should find a place in every household. The Ointment stands unrivalled for the facility it displays in relieving, healing, and thoroughly curing the most inveterate sores, ulcers, and in cases of bad legs they act as a charm, as thousands will testify who tried them, and would have lost their limbs by amputation but for this wonderful medicine. The Pills by purifying, stimulating, and regulating every organ, greatly assist the remedial virtues of this excellent Ointment, they cannot possibly do any harm, but will always do good when the printed directions are followed.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, March 16.

We had a very short supply of English wheat to this morning's market, but arrivals from abroad are moderate. The trade for English wheat exhibited more firmness, and for the best selected runs business was done at the extreme prices of this day week. The sales in foreign about support last week's rates, with a rather better feeling in the trade. barley met an improved sale at a reduction of 1s per qr on previous prices. Peas and beans met a slow sale, and were without alteration in value. The westerly winds have brought in a very large arrival of foreign oats from Sweden and Denmark for the past week. This has caused a reduction of 1s per qr on the quotations of Monday last, at which a fair demand has been experienced to-day.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d.; household ditto, 8d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, March 16.

There was an average supply of foreign stock on offer in our market to-day; and the whole of it found buyers at very full prices to a slight advance. The arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland, were somewhat limited, and their general quality was by no means first-rate; but the arrivals from Scotland were rather extensive for the time of year. Compared with Thursday last, there was a falling off in the beef trade, yet that day's advance in the prices was supported. A very few really good Scots and crosses changed hands at 5s 2d; but the general top figure for beef was 5s per 8lbs. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire comprised 1,700 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 650 various breeds; from Scotland, 400 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 40 oxen and heifers. There was a limited number of sheep in the pens, but the quality of each breed was good. All breeds commanded a steady sale, at fully Thursday's improvement in currencies. Downs in the wool realised 6s 2d, and, in some instances, 6s 4d per 8lbs. Prime half-breds, out of the wool, changed hands at 5s 4d per 8lbs, and clipped Lincolns and Leicester 5s per 8lbs. Lambs—the supply of which was very moderate—were in steady request. Prices ranged from 7s 4d to 8s per 8lbs. We have to report a good sale for calves, at quite last week's rates, viz., from 4s 4d to 5s 6d per 8lbs. The supply was rather limited. The pork trade was active, on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	6	3	8	2
Second quality	3	10	4	2	
Prime large oxen	4	4	8		
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	5	3	
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8	4	2	
Second quality	4	4	5	0	
Pr. coarse woolled	5	2	5	10	
Prime Southdown	6	0	6	2	
Lambs	0	0	0	0	
Lge. coarse calves	4	4	5	0	
Prime small	5	2	5	6	
Large hogs	3	8	4	4	
Neatam. porkers	4	6	4	8	

Suckling calves, 12s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 30s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 16.

The supply of town and country-killed meat on sale at these markets is moderately large. The trade rules firm, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2	10	3	2	
Middling ditto	3	4	3	8	
Prime large do.	3	10	4	0	
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4	
Large pork	3	6	4	2	
Small pork	4	4	4	8	
Inf. mutton	3	6	8	10	
Middling ditto	4	0	4	4	
Prime ditto	4	8	5	0	
Veal	4	2	5	0	

Lamb 6s to 6s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, March 17.

TEA.—There has been a very limited amount of business transacted in this market to-day for all descriptions, operations having been deferred until the public sales, which commence this day.

SUGAR.—Only a limited amount of business has been done in this market, but prices have remained without material alteration. For refined descriptions a moderate amount of business has been transacted, and previous quotations are well maintained.

COFFEE.—For the better qualities of colonial there has been a more active demand, and, generally speaking, late prices are well maintained. For other descriptions there is no variation to be noticed in prices.

RICE.—Only limited dealings have been recorded in this market, and prices are unchanged.

SALTPETRE.—The amount of business recorded in this market has been to a small extent, and for the few bargains recorded former prices have been maintained.

PROVISIONS, Monday, March 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 639 firkins butter, and 2,541 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,110 casks butter, and 368 bales and 1,744 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market the transactions were so limited during the week that no quotations can be given—they are so perfectly nominal. Foreign declined 4s to 6s per cwt. Best Dutch 110s. The bacon market ruled very firm, and a further advance of 2s to 3s per cwt was obtained. Best Waterford, sizeable, sold at 62s on board for shipment.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 16.—These markets continue to be extensively supplied with home-grown potatoes, and moderately with foreign produce of inferior quality. The demand for all qualities is in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, prices exhibit a slight depreciation, when compared with our last report. The imports last week were 112 tons from Dunkirk, 150 from Rouen, 57 from Calais, 65 from Caen, and 78 bags from Rotterdam. Yorkshire Regents 100s to 120s, Yorkshire Flukes 120s to 130s, Yorkshire Rocks 80s to 90s, Scotch Regents 75s to 110s, Scotch Rocks 70s to 85s, Kent and Essex Regents 90s to 120s, Foreign 45s to 60s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, March 16.—The supply of home grown wool is rather on the increase. Owing to the inactivity in the biddings for colonial qualities at the sales now in progress, and the want of an export demand, the trade is heavy, and in some instances the quotations have given way fully ½d per lb.

SEEDS, Monday, March 16.—There has been less demand for seeds during the past week, and this morning the trade was quiet. Good qualities of French and German red seeds are fully as dear; American, with larger supply and less demand, is noted 1s to 2s lower. White seed is a slow sale, except for finest samples, which are in small supply. Trefolds maintain their value.

OIL, Monday, March 16.—Linseed oil has fallen to 43s per cwt on the spot. Rape and cocoa-nut oils are tolerably firm; but olive, palm, and fish descriptions command very little attention. French spirits of turpentine 95s per cwt.

COALS, Monday, March 16.—Market very firm, at an advance on last day's rates. Hettons 18s, R. Hettons, 17s, Haswell 18s, Hartlepool 17s 6d, Kelloe 17s, Heugh Hall 16s, South Kelloe 16s, Tanfield 12s 6d, Wylam 15s 6d, Tranelgath 16s, Gosforth 16s, Hartley's, 15s. Fresh arrivals, 123; left from last day, 4.—Total, 127.

TALLOW, Monday, March 16.—The tallow trade is firmer, and an improvement has taken place in prices. To-day St. Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 43s 3d per cwt on the spot, and 47s for the last three months' delivery. Town tallow is 43s 3d per cwt net cash. Rough fat is selling at 2s 3½d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

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This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

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